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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1939 VOL. VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 中國郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1918 中華民國七年一月一日星期二 10 CENTS

GERMAN TERMS INSINCERE, IS GIST OF ALLIED OPINION

Gain All On Aggressor's Side, Is View Of British Press

HASTE EXPLAINED

Berlin Trying To Eliminate Russia Before Bolsheviki Lose Power

GENERAL OFFER?

More Formal Proposals To Entire Entente May Be Coming

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—The unprecedented haste with which the peace negotiations between the Central Powers and Russia are proceeding is regarded as being due to the political confusion in Russia and the uncertainty of the Lenin-Trotsky adventure, which makes it imperative to the Bolsheviki and Central Powers to advance considerably their arrangements before the advent of a Russian government which will be unwilling to terminate a separate peace.

The enemy reply is considered a cunning move meant for the consumption of the Allies, especially America, and, coming with threats of a tremendous offensive on the Western front, is perhaps the forerunner of more formal proposals.

Germany Reversing Position

The Daily Telegraph considers that Germany has effected a somersault in pronouncing a peace based on the status quo. This, however, does not admit full reparation for Belgium and the other looted territories. It rejects the fundamental principle concerning the right of subject nationalities to self-determination and requires the Allies to thrust back the liberated people of Palestine and Mesopotamia under the Turkish yoke, while Alsace remains German. Unredeemed Italy remains Austrian and the whole fatal question of the oppressed nationalities of Central and Southeastern Europe remains unsolved. Such a peace would be a virtual victory giving a new lease of life for militarism.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that the Central Powers have not offered any security against a recurrence of war whenever the original disturbers of the peace considered they had a better prospect of victory.

The Daily Mail describes the reply of the Central Powers as opening Germany's barrage of talk with regard to the restoration of her colonies and it says the British Empire will be blown sky-high before that happens. "No peace talk will begin to be real until Germany is beaten on the battlefield."

Bolsheviki Only Live Bait

The Times comments that Germany is using the Bolsheviki as livebait with which to tempt into the Berlin trap half-believers in a peace by agreement. In every instance where a democratic concession is apparently made it is immediately nullified by a craftily drawn qualification. The peace the Central Powers contemplate would leave them victorious, with Bulgaria and Turkey completely in their hands and all the Balkan states would be controlled politically, economically and financially from Berlin. The Times recalls President Wilson's words respecting such an eventuality: "If Germany can keep that, she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began."

Such a peace would permit Germany to utilise her war profits for preparation for the next war. These war-profits are derived from the systematic plunder of the invaded territories, war contributions amounting to scores of millions and slave labor imposed on prisoners of war and civilians. The resources of her subordinate allies are mortgaged to Germany indefinitely and would give a mass of cheap labor enabling Germany to undersell her rivals.

No wonder she is anxious to preserve such advantages and is

(Continued on Page 2)

British Labor Convention Adopts Manifesto Calling For Liberal Peace Terms

Restitution And Reparation By Germany For Wrongs Insisted On In Declaration of Principles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—The National Conference of the Trade Union Congress and Labor Party was held at Westminster today to consider the Labor manifesto on war aims, which reads as follows:

The statement reaffirms the declaration adopted by the Conference of the Allied Socialist and Labor parties of February 14, 1915. It says that the fundamental purpose of the British Labor movement in supporting the continuance of the war is that the world may be made safe for democracy. It urges the suppression of secret diplomacy, Parliamentary control of foreign policy, the universal abolition of compulsory military service, the limitation of armaments, the abolition of profit-making armament firms, the establishment of a League of Nations and an International High Court and the formation of an international legislature.

While repudiating a war of conquest the manifesto insists on the necessity for restitution, reparation and certain readjustments of territory.

Insists on Reparation

It emphatically insists that the foremost condition of peace must be reparation by Germany, under the direction of an International Commission, of the wrong done to Belgium and the restoration of Belgian independence.

It reaffirms its reprobation of the crime whereby Alsace-Lorraine was torn from France and suggests that the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine should decide their own destiny under the protection of the League of Nations.

It proposes the reorganisation of the Balkan peoples to be settled by an International Commission.

It supports the claim of the unredeemed Italians to be united with Italy, says that the people of Poland must be allowed to settle their own destiny and hopes that a free Jewish state in Palestine will be established.

The manifesto says that the peoples free from the execrated rule of the Turks should be administered by a commission under the League of Nations and Constantinople made a free, neutralised port.

It proposes that the conquered territories in tropical Africa be transferred to the League of Nations for administration as a single independent African State.

It opposes an economic war after the declaration of peace but says that British Labor will not be satisfied unless full and free judicial investigation is made of the accusations of cruelty against particular governments and persons, especially for the loss of life and property of merchant-seamen and other noncombatants, including women and children, from inhuman and ruthless conduct. Therefore a Court of Claims and Accusations should be established to investigate such allegations.

A very representative gathering of 900 Labor delegates, including the Labor members of Parliament, were present.

A letter from the Premier was read. Replying to the resolution passed by the Congress and Labor party in favor of an early declaration of the Allies' war aims, Mr. Lloyd George wrote that such a declaration could only be made in agreement with our Allies and the question of issuing a joint declaration on the subject was being constantly kept in view.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, moving the adoption of the Labor manifesto, declared that Labor's policy was, in the first place, to secure a settlement of the war as speedily as possible, founded on the principles of democracy and security. Secondly, that territorial adjustments must not be dictated by annexationist or imperialist designs or reasons of military strategy but in the interests of progressive civilisation and the peace of the world. Thirdly, that trade policy after the war must not be founded upon economic oppression or commercial isolation of the German people.

Militarism Must Be Discredited

No settlement, continued Mr. Henderson, could be satisfactory unless it completely discredited aggressive militarism and substituted for it a higher conception of national and international responsibility. The proposed League of Nations should consist of all the belligerents and every other independent sovereign state in the world should be pressed to join. Every state in the League should pledge itself to use the machinery of the League to settle quarrels and to make common cause against any state breaking that pledge.

Labor insisted that the Allies should make unmistakably clear that the struggle would be continued only as far as principles and ideals and not for conquest.

Labor asked for an opportunity of ascertaining how far Germany is prepared to accept its peace proposals. "We desire to know how far militarism is abandoned and the new conception is to do in the Senate of International Relations." (?)

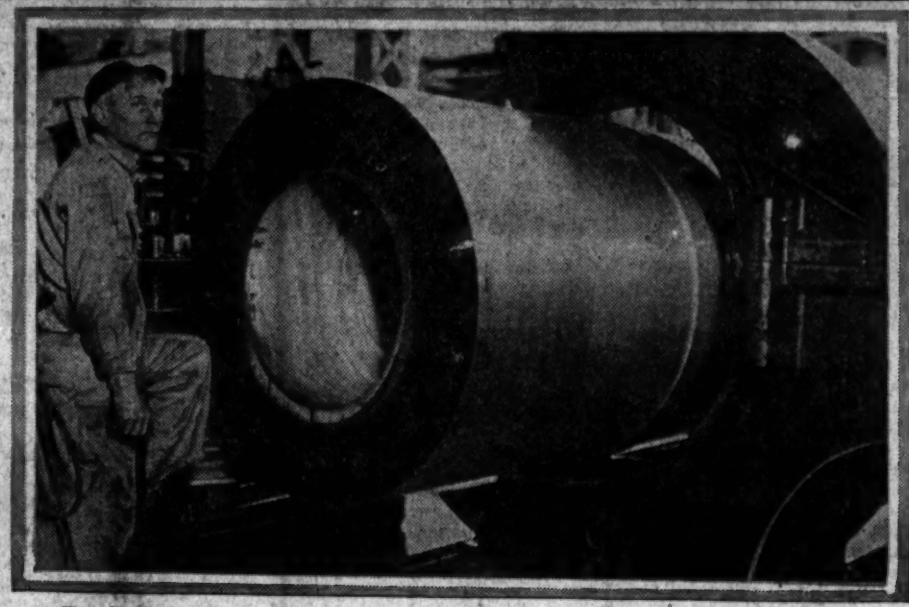
Mr. Henderson concluded by asking that the military efforts of the Allies should be supplemented morally and politically.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, representing the Seamen and Firemen's Union, moving the rejection of the Labor manifesto, said he wondered how many of its signatories really endorsed its views. He reiterated that seamen will never sail in ships with Germans until Germany had repented her foul murders.

Mr. Wilson's motion was defeated

(Continued on Page 2)

One Of Uncle Sam's Arguments For Peace



The Allies now have a superiority in heavy guns, but Uncle Sam nevertheless is rushing work on all heavy ordnance. The photograph shows a "close-up" of a 14-inch gun in process of completion in one of the big Government arsenals. The photograph has been passed by the Committee on Public Information.

MAXIMALIST ARMIES OPPOSE UKRAINIANS

Two Forces Face To Face At Kharkoff, Ready To Do Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, December 28.—The Maximalist and Ukrainian armies, with artillery and aeroplanes, are reported to be face to face near Kharkoff, ready for hostilities.

The Maximalist newspaper Pravda publishes the text of the alleged defensive treaty signed by Kaiser Wilhelm and the Tsar Nicholas at Bjorkoe in July, 1905. It states that in the event of either Empire being attacked by any European state the other ally is bound to help her in Europe with all its land and sea forces and a separate peace is not to be concluded with any common enemy. The treaty was to be effective from the moment of the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan and one year's notice was to be given before its renunciation by either party.

A decree has been issued requisitioning all gold in banks, issued in coin or bullion, to be placed to the credit of the state's gold reserve. The safes of owners who fail to surrender their keys will be forcibly opened and the contents confiscated for the benefit of the people.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has received a Ukrainian deputation.

The People's Commissioners have closed all the private banks, both foreign and Russian. The People's Commissioners insisted on having the keys and sailors and soldiers now occupy the banks. Warrants have been issued for further arrests of bank directors.

The Bolsheviki have further decreed the nationalisation and amalgamation of all banks which henceforth will be known as the People's Bank.

Petrograd, December 30.—The Maximalist News Agency announces that owing to the refusal of the Russo-Belgian Metallurgical Company to submit to the control of its workmen, its plant is to be confiscated. The staff of the company must remain at their posts.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Times states that the decision of the Maximalists to give the Revolutionary Socialists seven additional portfolios is due to the certainty that the latter will have an absolute majority in the Constituent Assembly and the exclusive possession of power by the Bolsheviki is now absolutely impossible.

A correspondent at Petrograd, instancing the difficulties and dangers confronting the Bolsheviki, says that at Brest-Litovsk when the Ukrainian delegation, upon Bolshevik inquiries regarding its attitude, refused to recognise the Peoples Commissioners, the Bolsheviki boycotted the Ukrainian delegation but the representatives of the Central Powers paid the latter marked attentions.

THE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS and the other daily newspapers of Shanghai are observing the New Year Holidays. The next issue of THE CHINA PRESS will appear Thursday morning.

One Burned To Death, 10 Buildings Lost In Foochow Road Fire

Brigade Has Hard Blaze To Fight In Early Morning Hours

At least one death, possibly more, was a part of the toll in a disastrous fire which broke out in the congested district at Fokien and Foochow Roads early yesterday morning, destroying or partly destroying ten buildings and giving the Fire Brigade one of the hardest fights it has had in a long time. The one body which has been recovered was that of a youth who was asleep in the back part of a lodging house. Rumor at first had it that a number of lodgers had lost their lives but gradually the missing men were located and at last report only one had not been accounted for. The debris was still being searched last night.

The outbreak occurred in an electrician's shop at M. 477-8 Foochow Road at 4.37 a.m. and when the Brigade arrived in response to a general alarm the flames were spreading rapidly. The affected area was surrounded and a hard two hour fight commenced, the flames and smoke sweeping over the men at the hose nozzles repeatedly. The closely built up district made access to the blaze difficult.

The two large lodging houses at G. 688 and 699 Fokien Road were gutted completely, as was the electrician's shop. Seven other shops on Fokien Road were damaged in extent ranging from gutted upper stories to loss by smoke and water. The electrician's shop was insured for Tls. 13,000 and the other places for amounts of from Tls. 1,500 to Tls. 6,000. It was only the stubborn fighting of the Brigade which prevented a much wider loss in the district.

U.S. Is Asked To Send Laborers To England

1,300 Bricklayers And Others Wanted For Work On Construction Camps

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 27.—The Government has been asked to send to England 1,300 bricklayers and carpenters and also hundreds of laborers for construction work at the extensive training quarters which are now being established, after which they will be transferred to France for other construction work.

Serious Earthquake In Guatemala City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 28.—An earthquake has destroyed a portion of Guatemala City, many persons have been killed or injured and thousands are without shelter. The Foreign Colony is safe.

The Weather

Fine and milder. The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 and the minimum 17.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 44.4 and 38.9.

RUSSO-JAPAN TREATY CONCERNED WITH CHINA

Pact of 1916 Was Offensive And Defensive Alliance Against Other Powers

(*Kokusai Reuter's Service*)

New York, December 21.—A despatch from Petrograd says that the Izveeda publishes the alleged text of a secret treaty dated July 3, 1916, providing for the joint action of Russia and Japan to prevent any third country from achieving political dominance in China. The treaty is signed by M. Sazonoff and Viscount Motono.

The treaty runs for five years and extends automatically until a year after one party expresses its desire for annulment. It stipulates that "the agreement shall remain a deep secret to all except the contracting parties." The opening statement says that the agreement is designed to supplement and strengthen the secret treaties of 1907, 1910 and 1912.

Article First of the alleged secret treaty is as follows:

The contracting parties recognise the interests of either side, and the demand for defense of China from political domination from any third power whatsoever cherishing hostile intentions to China or Japan and therefore undertake whenever relations based upon full confidence and the circumstances necessitate conjointly to take necessary steps to prevent the advent in China of such state of affairs.

Article Second: In the event that as the consequence of measures undertaken by mutual consent of Russia and Japan on the basis of the preceding article, any third power as foreseen in Article First should declare war against Russia or Japan, other contracting party shall on the first demand of its ally come to its aid. Each contracting party binds itself not to make peace with the common enemy without obtaining agreement of its ally.

Article Third: The conditions under which either party would give armed assistance and means by which such assistance be expressed, shall be fixed by the respective authorities of the contracting parties.

In Article Fourth, it says that it must be especially kept in mind that neither party should consider itself obligated in accordance to Article Second to give its ally armed assistance unless it receives guarantees from its allies to the effect that they will give it assistance to the extent necessitated by the seriousness of the possible conflict.

U.S. Makes New Loans To Allied Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 29.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has authorised further loans of G$635,000,000 to Great Britain, G$155,000,000 to France, G$7,500,000 to Belgium and G$1,000,000 to Servia, making the total of the advances made by the United States G$4,236,400,000.

RUSSIANS AGREE WITH GERMANY TO FREE PRISONERS

Reciprocal Liberation Of Captive Soldiers Reported Settled

TO RESUME TRADE

Basis Of Relations Between Two Powers Also Decided

OBSTACLE HINTED

Maximalists Won't Accept Kaiser's Position On Subject Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 30.—An official telegram from Brest-Litovsk, via Berlin, dated the 28th, reports:

In the course of today's discussion between the delegations of the Central Powers and Russia, the provisional discussion was terminated of those points which in the event of a general peace must be settled between Russia and the Central Powers.

A basis of agreement was reached on a whole series of important points. For example, an agreement in principle was reached regarding a reciprocal liberation of prisoners of war and interned civilians. Complete agreement was reached regarding the restarting of commercial intercourse and substantial agreement was reached regarding the permanent basis of Russo-German relations.

Regarding the occupied territories, the Russians proposed that the Russian troops should be withdrawn from Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Persia while Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey should withdraw their troops from Poland, Lithuania, Courland and the other regions in Russia and the populations of these districts should be given the earliest opportunity of deciding, freely and entirely, the question of their union with one or other Empire or their formation into independent states.

Bolsheviki to Be Firm?

London, December 29.—The Times correspondent at Petrograd says that the Bolsheviki's reply to the Central Powers respecting Clause 3, mentioned yesterday morning, is likely to prove a serious stumbling block to further peace negotiations.

[Clause 3 relates to the determination of their own destiny by non-independent national groups.]

German Naval Mission Arrives

Petrograd, December 28.—A German naval delegation has arrived to discuss details concerning the cessation of naval operations. The delegation drove to Naval Headquarters, where they were met by Dybenko, the Commissioner of Naval Affairs. Subsequently they were received by the Maximalist Minister for Foreign Affairs, Trotsky, at the Smolny Institute. The first sitting of the Russo-German Naval Commision lasted until an early hour in the morning. It chiefly turned on the naval position in the White Sea and on the Murman Coast.

About 40 members, comprising a German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish Mission, are due to arrive shortly. They will discuss the renewal of commercial and other relations.

The Army Congress has elected "Comrade" Krylenko as commander-in-chief.

Krylenko in an army order states that documents relating to artillery preparations show that the Kerensky Government was preparing for a campaign in 1918 and did not contemplate peace before the end of 1918.

France To Requisition All Merchant Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—The Chamber of Deputies has authorised the Government to requisition the whole mercantile marine.

WEMYSS MADE ADMIRAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord, has been promoted Admiral.

GERMANS STILL MOVING TROOPS TO WEST FRONT

French Meet Enemy's Attempts At Fraternisation With Costly Repulse

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 29.—Reports from the frontier show that the movement of German troops westward continues with redoubled intensity. All passenger and goods traffic on the railways in Belgium has been suspended.

The Germans are dismantling the massive bronze doors of the Brussels Bourse and sending them to Germany.

Paris, December 29.—The Havas correspondent on the French front telegraphs:

The French soldiers who hold the trenches before Chaume Wood gave a vigorous reply on December 26 to the Kaiser's speech to his son's troops.

After having made attempts recently at fraternisation with the French soldiers and meeting with an indignant reception, the enemy redoubled his attacks in order to prevail by force of arms over the adversary whom his treachery could not undermine. The latest assault was made with two battalions of the Guards elements and other regiments. The Germans also used flame projectors. The encounter was most fierce in character, the French soldiers fighting like demons with the bayonet and grenade. For the moment the foe gained a footing in

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS MISTREATING AMERICAN PRISONERS

United States Expected To Take Steps To Have Abuses Stopped

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters in France says that the American authorities have learned from an authentic source that Germany is treating her American prisoners with very much less consideration than the British and French prisoners indeed, it is believed that they are being treated as the Russians were. The world knows what that means. It is expected that the United States Government will take steps to secure amelioration of these conditions.

3 BRITISH DESTROYERS SUNK OFF DUTCH COAST

Hit By Mines Or Torpedoes In Fog, Nearly 200 Being Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—The Admiralty announces:

Three British destroyers were sunk by mines or torpedoes during a fog off the Dutch coast on the night of the 22nd-23rd December and 13 officers and 180 men lost.

LI SHUN PROTESTS AT TUAN'S APPOINTMENT

Former Premier Responsible For Present Situation He Tells President

Reuter Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, December 30.—Tuchun LI Shun has wired to President Feng Kuo-chang protesting against the appointments of General Lung-Chi-kwang and General Tuan Chi-jui, saying that the former is not welcome among the Cantonese while he accuses the latter of being responsible for the present situation. It is stated that President Feng Kuo-chang is very indignant at the protest.

It is reported that a bloody conflict which lasted for several days has occurred at Tunghu, near Ichang, between the troops under General Wu Kwang-hsin and those under General Shih Hsing-chuan. The former has recently requested the Military Governor of Hupeh to send him reinforcements.

For the first time since his acceptance of the Premiership, General Wang Shih-chen has sent a lengthy telegram to Dr. Sun, asking him to use his influence in effecting permanent peace in the country, according to Chinese papers.

President Feng personally telegraphed to Generals Lu Yung-ting and Tang Chi-yao, stating that the latter need not demand or request the punishment of the Military Governors who have caused the political crisis, as this would never be complied with.

Tuchun Li Hao-chi of Fukien reports that General Li Lieh-chun is concentrating all his energy to attack his province Fukien. Warships are urgently needed by him; and he requests the Peking administration to negotiate with Admiral Chen Pi-kwang for the cancellation of the independence of the Second Naval Squadron.

A Canton report states that fourteen transports belonging to General Lung Chi-kwang have been captured by the revolutionary naval forces, together with a large quantity of arms and munitions.

The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce petitioned Peking for the restoration of Mr. C. H. Chu to his office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu. General Lu Yung-hsiang, however, still favors retaining Mr. F. M. Sah.

The appeal of Dr. Chen Ching-tao, convicted for bribery by the Peking Procurate, has been rejected by the Supreme Court.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Lu Cheng-hsiang is indisposed and has not attended the Cabinet meetings since Friday.

In response to the request of Magistrate Kwan Chun of the Mixed Court, Civil Governor Chi of Kiangsu has ordered Mr. Kwan to file a petition with his office, suggesting the appropriate posthumous honors and compensation to be given to the family of the late Magistrate Waung Toh-chi in recognition of his service.

HAYASHI IN TOKIO

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, Dec. 30.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at Peking, arrived this evening.

Labor Men Adopt Peace Program

(Continued from Page 1)

by 343 votes to 12. Hundreds of the delegates abstained from voting.

The Congress finally, on a show of hands, adopted the manifesto practically unanimously.

After the conclusion of the Conference the Executive communicated the memorandum adopted to the Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, adding that the Labor Congress strongly desires that there should be no separate peace.

Views of Press on Manifesto

The Daily Telegraph considers the stand taken by British Labor of primary importance in demonstrating its inflexible determination effectively to support the war along the lines of its declared war aims. It says: "Working-class opinion has been pledged to nothing less than winning the war, which is the only sound guarantee of success." It advocates a joint restatement and elucidation of the war aims of the Allies.

The Daily Mail considers the Conference not wholly satisfactory, falling short of being representative owing to the absence of many trusted Labor leaders. It states: "We are positive Labor in the Dominions would reject the memorandum. The trade unionists of Australia, Canada and South Africa, having cleared the Germans out from their midst, are not in any way going to permit the re-establishment of Germany's influence in their neighborhood."

The Daily News remarks: "It is clear today that the only substantial prize available to the victor is security, on which Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Pichon are agreed. A renewed statement of the war aims of the Allies is now imperative."

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "A very statesmanlike program reflects great credit on the labor movement."

The Times thinks that the Prime Minister's letter to Mr. Arthur Henderson, the proceedings of the Labor Conference and M. Pichon's speech in the Chamber of Deputies are all closely related and will not be palatable reading to the directors of the German peace offensive. "The Labor memorandum contained nothing to affect the main policy of the nation, although we disagree, as did many of the delegates, with parts of the document."

GERMAN AIRMEN BOMB OPEN ITALIAN CITIES

Teuton Patrols Repulsed In Minor Engagements, Losing Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 29.—An official communique reports:

Enemy airmen yesterday bombed the open cities of Treviso, Monte Belluno, Castel Franco and Padua. 73 persons were killed or injured in Padua.

Yesterday's official communique reported:

We drove back patrols in the Guidicarie and Lagarina Valleys.

Successful minor engagements on Asiago Plateau yielded some prisoners.

A powerful squadron of aeroplanes bombarded a large hostile force at Ronchi Valley with satisfactory results.

We forced the enemy to evacuate his aviation camp at Conegliano and destroyed four foot-bridges in his rear in the Zenson Bend.

London, December 30.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in Italy states that the raid on Padua took place at 9 p.m. on the 28th in bright moonlight. Light bombs were dropped in the center of the town and most of the persons killed or wounded were women or children.

The priceless architectural treasures of the city escaped damage.

Germans Moving Troops To West

(Continued from Page 1)

a few points on our front line but was immediately ejected from it. Many German corpses hanging over our barbed wire, the dead on the ground and the number of wounded testify both to the extent of the attack and the importance of the French success.

London, Dec. 30, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We repulsed a local attack in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway and drove off raiders northward of Passchendaele.

London, December 29.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

There has been artillerying in the neighborhood of Hargicourt, southward and westward of Lens and eastward and northeastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped over a hundred bombs on three aerodromes northward of Lille.

Seven hostile machines were brought down and our anti-aircraft guns shot down four others. Three of ours are missing.

At noon Field Marshal Haig telegraphed there was nothing to report.

His report of the 28th said: There has been increased hostile artillerying in the neighborhoods of Polygon Wood, Passchendaele and Langemarck.

Our aeroplanes last night dropped 240 bombs on four aerodromes in the neighborhood of Roulers and on the billets southward of Lille. They also bombed several trains, obtaining a direct hit on one. None of our machines are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France wires:

The whole British front continues snowbound.

The German artillery is firing a very large proportion of gas-shells and undoubtedly the enemy now has very large supplies of guns and ammunition, but our replies are effective.

Winter training is in full swing in the back-areas, which are alive with khaki in movement. The health of our troops is wonderful and an abundance of recreations keeps them in good spirits. The latest drafts of oversea troops probably feel the cold most but their seasoned comrades tell them they will soon find it hot enough.

Paris, December 28.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

There has been considerable reciprocal artillery activity north of St. Quentin.

A surprise attack delivered by the enemy in the region of Weho, in Lorraine, was broken up by our fire.

Italian Ships Beat Off Two German U-Boats

One Eludes Torpedo And Then Hits Submarine, Probably Sinking It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 28.—An Italian steamer was recently torpedoed in the Atlantic by a big submarine which carried four guns but counter-attacked and put the submarine to flight.

Another steamer which was attacked off Cyrenaica smartly eluded the torpedo and then chased and hit the enemy submarine, which is believed to have been destroyed.

Allies Oppose German Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

even ready to deliver up the pawns she has stripped bare. The Times adds that the best comment on the present disingenuous pretence is found in the following passage of an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung on the 30th December, 1916, which read: "Once negotiations have begun they can be used to divide the Allies and finally to dupe them into conceding the essential German conditions."

Want Allied Terms Given

The Daily News says that the defects in the proposals made by the Central Powers are self-evident. Germany is endeavoring to maneuver the Allies into the position of being aggressive imperialists and demands the unconditional return of colonies to a rule that has uniformly proved a bane to the inhabitants. The Daily News advocates the enunciation of our terms.

The Manchester Guardian regards Germany's peace proposals as an attempt to cut her losses, leaving her full liberty to start again on her old game. "The proposals contain no sign of a new spirit and no repudiation of militarism or its evils. The proposals do not deal with the open sores of Alsace-Lorraine and Turkey and in both cases the sovereignty of the Power that has done wrong is expressly reserved. We see no prospect of an enduring peace on the basis of these proposals.

Amsterdam, December 28.—Commenting on the peace reply made by the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk, the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung, Krupp's organ, admits with refreshing candor that Germany's concession with regard to no annexations is fortunately dependent upon the immediate acceptance by the Entente of the same principle, as this will destroy British supremacy from the Cape to Cairo and, via Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia, to Calcutta.

Furthermore the paper declares that the German evacuation of Belgium is conditional on a British evacuation of Egypt, adding that the abandonment of Egypt, Arabia and Mesopotamia spells the collapse of British world-dominion.

Paris, December 28.—Commenting on the peace proposals made by the Central Powers:

Le Petit Parisien says that they are a masterpiece of equivocation.

Le Figaro remarks that they are designed to strengthen the position of the Maximalist leader Lenin.

L'Echo de Paris comments that M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has answered the proposals.

L'Evenement remarks: "Germany will make a better offer tomorrow if we remain united."

La Lanterne says that the gulf between the real war aims of Germany and the Allies is still too deep to admit of negotiations."

L'Humanite thinks the proposals worth scrutinising.

Le Matin remarks that the proposals reveal the profound anxieties of the Central Powers.

New York, December 28.—The press of the United States generally doubts the sincerity of many points contained in the German peace proposals. It consider that, however attractive the proposals appear at the first glance, they prove to be one-sided on examination and are a mere effort to appease the Teutonic hunger for peace.

One newspaper sums up: "They are proposals put forward by fools for the consumption of children."

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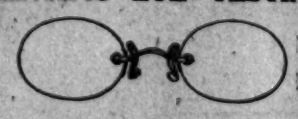

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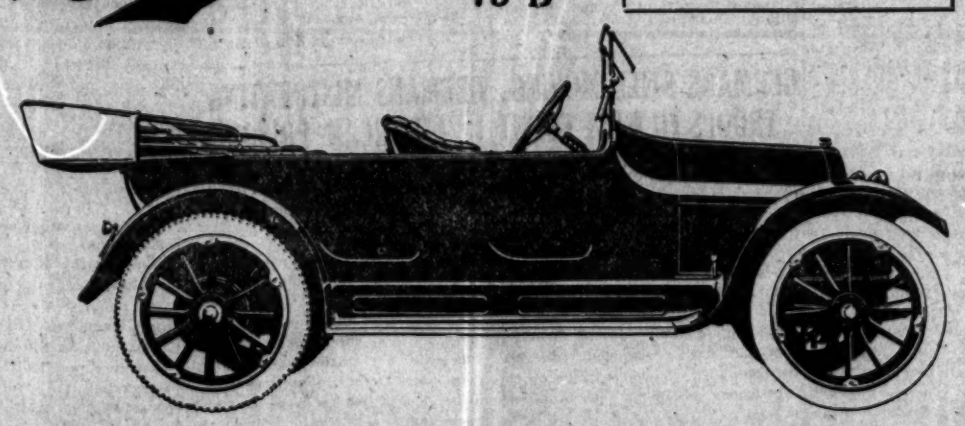

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PAPAL SECRETARY AND VATICAN NOTE

Cardinal Gasparri Dwells On International Situation In Address To Archbishop

Paris, France, Nov. 16.—A very remarkable letter, which has not been given general publicity, has been received by Manager Chesnelong, Archbishop of Sens, from the Papal secretary, Cardinal Gasparri, with reference to the Pope's peace note. According to his custom, the Archbishop had sent dutiful congratulations recently to the Pontiff on the occasion of the double anniversary of his election and enthronement. The message was transmitted through the medium of Cardinal Gasparri, and the latter acknowledged it in a long communication in which he dwelt closely upon the international situation. "You are aware, Monseigneur," he writes, "of my letter to the Bishop of Valence. That letter exresses the astonishment that I have felt at the generally hostile attitude of the French press in regard to the pontifical appeal. I showed there (what, however, is made clear by a simple perusal of the pontifical documnet) that not one of the points indicated by the Holy Father, as bases of a just and durable peace, could wound French patriotism. More than that, some of these points are clearly favorable to France, so that if there is in the pontifical letter a favored nation, that nation is neither Germany nor Austria, but rather France and Belgium. Consequently my surprise and astonishment were very great.

"It has been suggested that the pontifical act has been inspired by the Central Empires and particularly by Austria; that assertion is entirely false. The declarations of the Vatican, and that of the German Chancellor, the answer of the Central Empires, the opposition of the Pan-German press and the Conservative press of Germany, place this point beyond doubt. I may add that by a delay, quite accidental, in transmission, the Emperor of Austria and his Government were the last to become aware of the pontifical letter. Apart from this, the genesis of the pontifical act is very simple, and it is not necessary to have recourse to any foreign inspiration. Through the declarations of statesmen or of the parliaments of belligerents powers, His Holiness had observed with the liveliest satisfaction than on certain points there was substantial agreement. He then gathered together these points, inviting the powers themselves to state them definitely, to complete them, to examine them in a spirit of conciliation, taking into account, so far as was just and possible, the aspirations of the peoples; and that was the whole of the pontifical act of Aug. 1.

"Thus, for example, nearly all the belligerents, Russia, France, England, Germany, Austria, and declared that peace should be terminated without indemnities. Russia, Germany, and Austria made no distinction between war expenses and the damage caused by the war, indicating in this way that reparation for these damages would not be demanded. M. Ribot was the only one who declared that in the future peace negotiations, France reserved the right to demand reparation for the damage caused on her territory, without its necessarily being the fault of the military authorities. That is why, in the third clause of the pontifical appeal His Holiness proposed that, as a general rule, there should be reciprocal condonation of the expenses and damage of war, adding that if special reasons led to opposition in some cases, those reasons should be weighed with justice and equity. Conceived in generous terms, this proposal did not exclude the reserves formulated by M. Ribot, and France is free to judge whether, even in the hypothesis of victory, it would suit her to prolong the war, if only for a year, to claim from Germany reparation for the damage for which she would be liable.

"They say also that the Holy Father, in his capacity as surpreme judge of morals and justice ought before everything else to declare on which side is the wrong and on which the right. Truly this is a strange criticism! In the interests of humanity, the Holy Father in his letter assumes the office of mediator, doing his utmost to induce the belligerent nations, each of which pretends to be right, to lay down their arms, to begin to confer, and to be reconciled. But, I ask, is it part of the role of mediator to determine which of these parties is right and which is wrong? If you wished to settle that question, is it likely that the object sought would be achieved, that of getting the parties on the way to reconciliation and peace? Lastly—and omitting some other points of smaller importance—it has been objected that the propositions of the Holy Father are not wholly realisable. It is stated, particularly, that reciprocal and simultaneous disarmament ought to be ranked as one of the aspirations destined to remain unaccomplished. Yet disarmament is wished for by all, without exception, as the only means by which the danger of war can be removed, to remedy the financial difficulties of governments, to prevent social convulsion which, without such a measure, are too dreadful to contemplate. But when it becomes a matter of determining the means of realising and maintaining this disarmament, the agreement ceases. I do not hesitate frankly to confess that of all the systems so far considered none is really practical. And yet this practical system exists.

"The Holy Father in his appeal of Aug. 1, out of deference to the heads of the belligerent states, believed that he ought not to indicate it preferring to leave to them the task of determining it; but, it seems to him that the only practical system, and one, moreover, which is easy of application with a little goodwill on both sides, would be the following: to suppress, by a common agreement among civilised nations, obligatory military service; to constitute a court of arbitration, as already stated in the pontifical appeal, to decide upon international questions and in the end in order to prevent infractions, to set up a universal boycott against any nation that wished to reestablish obligatory military service, or which refused to submit an international question to a court of arbitration, or to accept its decision. Lord Cecil himself, in his speech, has fully recognised the efficacy of this measure. And indeed, omitting other considerations, the recent example of England and America is evidence in favor of the adoption of this system. England and America had in effect, voluntary service, and in order to take an effective part in this war they had to resort to conscription. This proves that voluntary service supplies all that is necessary for maintaining public order (and is public order not maintained in England and America as well as, if not better than, with other nations?) but it does not furnish the enormous armies that are needed for modern war. In suppressing then, by a common agreement among civilised nations, this obligatory service and replacing it by voluntary service, we should obtain, automatically as it were, and with no disturbance of the public order, disarmament, with all the happy consequences that have been indicated above.

"Conscription has been for more than a century the real cause of a multitude of evils which have afflicted society: to arrive at a simultaneous and reciprocal suppression of it will be the real remedy. Indeed, once suppressed, conscription could only be reestablished by law, and for such a law, even with the present constitution of the central empires, the approval of Parliament would be necessary—an approval very unlikely for many reasons, and above all, because of the grievous experience for the present war. Thus it would come about that for the maintenance of the agreements reached we should have, what is most desired, the guarantee of the peoples. If, on the other hand, the question of peace or war were submitted to the peoples by referendum, or at least to Parliament, peace among nations would be assured, as far as it is possible to assure it in this world.

"I find, Monseigneur, that this letter becomes somewhat lengthy: I beg that you will attribute the fact to my love for France and the pleasure I have in communing with you. . . . . P. Cardinal Gasparri."

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers

I'M GOING TO THE SEWING CIRCLE I WONT BE BACK TILL LATE. LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS! TOMORROW'S DINNER IS IN THE ICE BOX—KEEP A LOOK OUT.
OH GEE! BURGLARS! THAT'S SO— I'LL LOOK OUT
HOW, LET A BURGLAR STEP ON THAT BOARD AND HE GET WHAT'S COMING TO HIM
HELP!
LOOK AT MY NEW HAT!
OH I FOR GOT TO TELL YOU DEAR
LITTLE ROMANCES
T. POWERS
MY PANTS NEED CREASING
AH THAT'S BETTER

As the dark days arrive better illumination becomes a necessity, lamps in use have blackened, give less light and consume more current.

THEREFORE

It pays to replace the old lamps and to use those of proved reputation among electric light users throughout the world.

"OSRAM"—"G.E.C."

DRAWN WIRE LAMPS

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"WHY AM I ILL?"

AND WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

HOW TO TELL.—Does every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action? Does the use of spirits or tea or beer excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there a puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel, or any unnatural action of the kidneys?

If you have any of the above symptoms, your kidneys are either weak or diseased, and these symptoms are warning of more serious trouble to follow—Bright's Disease or Diabetes

Whatever you do, whatever you *think* your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the *first sign* of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and see how well and fit you feel, after even a few doses. Their effect is marvellous and lasting.

Doan's Bachache Kidney Pills are a never-failing cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They instantly relieve the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health. Their whole action is on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels—and by doing one thing only they do that one thing well.

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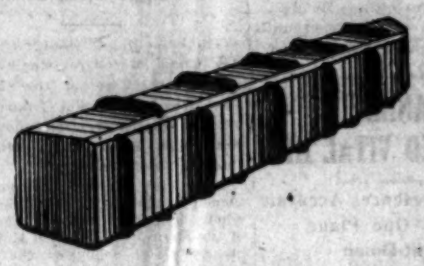

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A Happy New Year To You

MUSTARD & CO.

ENGLAND RESTRICTS MONEY REMITTANCES

Written Permission Must Be Obtained To Make Payments Outside Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—A new provision of the Defence of the Realm Act prohibits any person resident in the United Kingdom sending any remittance therefrom, without written permission from the Treasury, for the following purposes:

(A) For subscribing to any loan or issue of capital outside the United Kingdom.

(B) For purchasing any stocks or shares or any property, except merchandise, if such securities or property are outside the United Kingdom.

(C) For purchasing any foreign currency with a view to its appreciation in value or as an investment.

Any banker, or person acting in a similar capacity, shall, as a condition of sending from the United Kingdom any remittance on behalf of any person resident there, require that person to make written declaration regarding the purpose of the remittance.

The above provision therefore requires that telegraphic instructions from abroad to the United Kingdom for the payment of remittances outside the United Kingdom must be accompanied by a few words explaining its purpose.

FRANCE TO CALL UP RECRUITS FOR 1919

Peasants Also Being Mobilised On Construction Work Behind The Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies today a bill calling up the 1919 class of recruits was adopted by 452 votes to 73.

In a statement on the bill the Minister of Pensions declared that Germany is employing on the battlefront Class 1918 and part of Class 1919 and talks of registering the class which should be called up in 1920. Class 1919 had been incorporated in England, Italy and Rumania and, on the eve of possible grave events, the Government was unable to liberate, as suggested, the older classes of men.

The Minister of Pensions concluded that the old classes would be employed on necessary works behind the front.

The Premier, M. Clemenceau, who followed, said that he was requiring certain mobilised peasants to devote six weeks on the construction of these works behind the front during January and February. He declared that the Germans are now massing on our front and workers are absolutely essential. There were 1,200,000 men mobilised behind the front who would be returned to the front if necessary.

BRITISH IN PALESTINE ADVANCING FURTHER

New Assault Drives Back Turks Two Miles On A Wide Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: We drove back the enemy yesterday and advanced our line a depth of two miles on a front of thirteen miles.

This advance has given us the high ground at Ras Arkudes Suffa, four miles from Jerusalem and one mile northward of the Jericho Road, and Anata, Erram and Kulundia, the two latter being eastward and westward of the road to Nablus and five miles northward of Jerusalem, and Beitania.

Irish troops overcame the difficulties of the ground despite considerable opposition.

An official despatch from Palestine yesterday reported:

After repelling several determined attacks at Ras-el-Tawil, northward of Jerusalem, and eastward of Birnebala, five miles northwestward of Jerusalem, we attacked our assailants on their right flank, gained ground eastward and northeastward and penetrated to a depth of two and a quarter miles on a front of nine miles. The enemy's losses were severe. Some Germans were taken prisoners.

ALICE WHEELDON FREED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—Official:—At the request of Mr. Lloyd George, Alice Wheeldon, who was sentenced to imprisonment on March 10, has been released.

Allies Close Deal For Argentine Wheat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, December 29.—The negotiations for the purchase of the Argentine wheat crop by the Allies have reached a favorable conclusion. Details will not be published until the negotiations have been ratified.

RAID ON MANNHEIM SCORED VITAL HITS

Anti-aircraft Defences Accurate But Only One Plane Brought Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—Office:—Further information of the bombing raid on Mannheim carried out on the morning of the 24th shows that two of our formations of ten machines crossed the line at a height of 9,000 feet and arrived at the objective simultaneously.

Despite a heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire they dropped sixteen 112 lb. and two 230 lb. bombs from a height of 13,000 feet.

Bursts were observed on the main station, several in the Lanz Works, two in Ludwigshafen and several in the munitions factory between Mundenheim and Rheingonnheim.

Two enemy formations of eleven machines were encountered but they did not attempt to attack at close range.

The anti-aircraft defences around Mannheim appeared to be strong. They brought down one of our machines.

Obituary

Rear Admiral Bridges

Reuter's Service

Melbourne, December 29.—The death is announced of Rear Admiral Walter Bridges.

Mr. J. M. C. Galletly

The funeral service of the late Mr. J. M. C. Galletly, of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., who died of smallpox Saturday afternoon at the Isolation Hospital took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The Rev. A. J. Walker officiated. Cremation took place after the service in the Chapel.

Major T. E. Trueman, commandant of the S. V. C., the Shanghai Scottish Co., S. V. C., other officers and members of the corps and a large number of prominent Masons and friends attended. Piper J. W. Webber of the Shanghai Scottish gave appropriate music on the bagpipes.

Mr. Galletly joined the London office of Dodwell and Co., in 1899 and became shipping clerk of the Tacoma, Washington, branch the year following. After serving there for two years he spent two more at the Hongkong branch and then joined the office at Kobe. He was a prominent member of the foreign community during the thirteen years he lived there.

Two years ago he was transferred to the Shanghai Office. Since his arrival he had become very active in Masonic work as well as the work of the Scottish Company, S. V. C., of which he was quartermaster.

Mr. S. C. New

The funeral of the late Mr. S. C. New, Secretary of the Kiangnan Dock, who passed away at his residence at 623 East Yuhang Road Saturday, took place yesterday afternoon at the London Mission Church, Shantung Road. A large number of sympathetic foreign and Chinese friends attended.

Mr. New was one of the first ardent Christian workers in this country and one of the best English scholars in China who received an education abroad. Both his sons have been educated abroad, one of them is practising medicine in England while the other is connected with the Harvard Medical School in this city.

SHIP LINES MERGED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 28.—The Harrison Line has acquired the major portion of Rankin, Gilmour's fleet, the total gross of which is 66,000 tons. The purchase price has not been published.

BRITAIN MAKES APOLOGY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, December 29.—It is officially announced that Great Britain has apologised to Holland for the violation of Dutch territory in the Province of Zeeland by seven British aeroplanes on October 2. Great Britain has further given emphatic orders to all the British air forces to avoid Dutch territory in future.

This message constitutes the first public information in London of this incident.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Take only genuine boxes bearing the name of Martin's Pills in the branch of which the first signs of any irregularity of the periods timely doses may be administered. Those who are recommended them, hence their enormous sale in all Countries and Places. If your box does not bear the name MARTIN, Chemist, 32, rue Richelieu, PARIS.

"HSIN TAH" IS LAUNCHED FOR CHINA MERCHANTS

Company's New Steamer Takes Water From Shanghai Dock And Engineering Co. Ways

The launching of the Hsin Tah, the new China Merchants steamer, took place at the dock of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, the builders, yesterday afternoon. The vessel was christened by Miss May Chun in the usual way.

After the christening the party returned to the offices of the builders, where Mr. John Prentice, chairman of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, proposed the health and success of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. Capt. W. H. Lunt, marine superintendent of the latter company, responding on its behalf, thanked the staff of the Shanghai Dock for the successful way in which the ship had been brought through. Mr. W. S. Burns responded for the staff.

Mr. Prentice then thanked Miss Chun, for whom Mr. Foo Siao-en responded.

The Hsin Tah was designed as a passenger and cargo steamer, with large forecastle, long bridge surmounted by boat deck and upper bridge amidships and poop aft. She is 288 feet long by 40 feet moulded breadth and 21 feet 6 inches moulded depth to the upper deck. She is fitted with fore and after holds between decks and is especially strengthened forward for ice work. Large saloon and stateroom accomodation is given with all latest fittings for the comfort of passengers. The ship is electrically lighted throughout. She is schooner rigged, with two steel pole masts, and specially designed to navigate the river to Tientsin with 2,500 tons cargo on 16 feet draft. Construction of the vessel was under inspection of Capt. W. H. Lunt and Mr. G. Wallace, the Company's superintendents.

After the launch, the Hsin Tah was towed to the International Dock for installation of boilers.

'The Garden Of Allah'

"The Garden of Allah," second of the series of Selig all-star film dramatisations of popular novels, began last evening at the Apollo Theater and was greeted by a house which was good considering the many attractions of New Year's Eve and which expressed enthusiastic approval of this elaborate production.

The fine acting of Miss Helen Ware, distinguished emotional actress of the legitimate stage, dominated those parts of Mr. Hichens' story which were not given over to scenic effect and she was ably supported by Mr. Thomas Santschi, who was introduced to Apollo Theater-goers last week in "The Crisis." The photographic properties of "The Garden of Allah" are everything that could be desired and the magnitude and detail of the settings are remarkable. The scenes in the great Sahara are convincing and the life of the novel is not only maintained but accentuated throughout.

The film is in eight parts and will be shown until Thursday night when the third of the Selig pictures arrives —Rex Beach's Alaskan romance, "The Spoilers," featuring Dustin Farnum, Thomas Santschi and other stars.

Ladies' Directory

The 1918 edition of The Shanghai Ladies' Directory is just out of the press. This neat and useful little book of reference, which is also called the "Red Book for Shanghai," is solidly bound in red cloth and is published by The North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd.

Besides about 150 pages of names and the addresses of resident ladies the book contains a section for notes, in which to record visits, etc., arranged with dates.

In another section is given all the roads in Shanghai in English and Chinese, together with the Chinese pronunciation in English. These are made up in alphabetical order into groups forming the different districts.

A special feature of the publication is the section devoted to the Foreign and Chinese addresses of well known local firms, stores, Consulate, etc.

New Year's Observances

Ample opportunity for ushering in 1918 last night and celebrating its arrival today with fitting social and gastronomical observances were, and are, provided by the local hotels, cafes and clubs.

There was merriment in honor of the advent of the new year at the Astor House, Carlton, Palace Hotel, and the Savoy last evening. The carnival dance and supper at the Astor House drew a big crowd for the "last watch" and was a very pretty affair, the new ball room being specially trimmed and lighted for the occasion.

A special musical dinner delighted patrons at the Palace. Here also the hand of the seasonable decorator was seen in the table deckings and lighting effects.

The Carlton chef also extended himself for the occasion and the special menu was followed by the usual well attended dance. The program will be repeated tonight.

Today from 10 to 3 o'clock the American Club will keep open house for its members and their friends.

At noon the Burlington Hotel will serve a special New Year's tiffin. A special dinner will be served to patrons tomorrow evening.

The Savoy hotel was among the celebrators of last night with a dinner and entertainment and announces another for this evening.

At 10 O'clock Today
Stop
—and Ask Yourself This Question:
Have I Opened a Checking Account?
A BANK Account protects your money, promotes good business habits, gives you firmer financial standing and credit, conducts your affairs in an orderly and systematic manner, furnishes a permanent record of your financial transactions, provides indisputable receipts, adds prestige, comfort, convenience, and is one of the foundation stones for business success.
TODAY—NOW—open an account.
Let us help you.
THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION
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BELTING
DICK'S ORIGINAL BALATA
The Superior Belting
Stocks—from 1-¼" to 20"

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For the New Year
"United States Tires Are Good Tires"

A tire for every need of price and use —
"Chain" "Plain"
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United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme.
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A Happy
New Year
To You
BRITISH - AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

AMERICA ALSO HAS PLAN FOR WAR SAVINGS

Stamps To Be Sold To Encourage Saving And Raise Funds

New York, November 30.—A great war savings campaign, by which the mass of the people of the country are to add $2,000,000,000 to the war loans of the United States during the next year, begins throughout the nation tomorrow.

Of all the methods invoked in the raising of government funds this campaign holds the widest and most democratic appeal, reaching the vast body of the smaller wage earners, while a great drive is also on foot to make every school child in America participate in the campaign during its first week.

New York City is looked upon to furnish at least $100,000,000 of the grand total expected. Striving for this goal—another mark, they say, to be passed easily—a mammoth organisation, built in the likeness of a political machine, will swing into action here when the campaign begins tomorrow.

Within ten days 25,000 men and women will be at work for the campaign in this city. Frederick W. Allen, who has been appointed by Secretary McAdoo as director of the war savings committee for New York City, announced yesterday the appointment of an organisation committee of 233.

This committee—one of the most representative ever brought together—numbers among its members Mayor Mitchel, Mayor-elect Hylan, Cardinal Farley, Bishop Greer, Charles F. Murphy and Samuel S. Koenig. Great banking and business interests, organised labor and every class between the two extremes have leaders in this body.

In addition to the city-wide organisation of workers, William Fellowes Morgan, head of the Merchants' Association, has undertaken to organise the 5,000 members of that association as boosters for the plan. Each trade will be organised and the business men pledged to encourage and aid their employes in the purchase of the stamps which form the groundwork of the new campaign.

Small Savings Wanted

"Save and serve" is the terse slogan to be followed. How are you—the public of smaller means—to do this? It is not now a question of buying or subscribing to a bond costing $50 or $5 or 50 cents. It is not a question of buying anything. The government merely asks to be allowed to take the quarters that are saved from day to day—"pinch hitting" for the quarter-bank on the mantelpiece—use them for war purposes, and pay them back with full interest when a demand is made.

These loans to the government are to be made through the purchase of special stamps. The stamps are of two kinds—"Thrift Stamps" and "War Saving Stamps." The smallest stamps, of the value of 25 cents, are the "Thrift Stamps." When you purchase your first "Thrift Stamp" you are given a "Thrift Card." On this card are spaces on which to paste sixteen "Thrift Stamps," a total of $4.

When your "Thrift Card" is filled take it to any place where stamps are sold—banks, postoffices, stores and business houses will keep them—pay an additional 12 cents and receive, in exchange for your "Thrift Card," a war savings stamp, costing, therefore, $4.12. This amount thus loaned to the government may be redeemed in five years for $5, or at any time before that with accrued interest at 4 per cent. The war savings stamp may also be purchased directly now at $4.12, the price and value increasing monthly as the stamps near maturity.

The war savings stamp is, in its turn, to be pasted on a card, called a War Savings Certificate. There are spaces on each certificate for twenty war savings stamps. When this is filled it is equivalent to investing the money at the rate of 4 per cent compounded quarterly, and the purchase, valued at $82.40, may be redeemed in five years for $100.

Can Withdraw Money

Provision is made for you to withdraw your money, plus interest to date, at any time after the purchase of the first war savings stamp. All that is necessary is to give ten days' notice at the postoffice.

The war savings stamps are not transferrable after they have been attached to a certificate, each of which has the name of the holder on it. The 25-cent "Thrift Stamps" do not bear interest and cannot be redeemed, but may be given away, just as a postage stamp is.

War savings certificates may be redeemed for cash any time after their purchase, the value of each stamp increasing month by month, according to the following table:

Month	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
January	$4.12	$4.24	$4.36	$4.48	$4.60
February	4.13	4.25	4.37	4.40	4.61
March	4.14	4.26	4.38	4.50	4.62
April	4.15	4.27	4.39	4.51	4.63
May	4.16	4.28	4.40	4.52	4.64
June	4.17	4.29	4.41	4.53	4.65
July	4.18	4.30	4.42	4.54	4.66
August	4.19	4.31	4.43	4.55	4.67
September	4.20	4.32	4.44	4.56	4.68
October	4.21	4.33	4.45	4.57	4.69
November	4.22	4.34	4.46	4.58	4.70
December	4.23	4.35	4.47	4.59	4.71

January 1, 1923, $5.

Director Allen said yesterday:

"The purpose of the war savings plan can be expressed in the words of the preamble to the Constitution. It is to provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. The money raised will go to provide for the common defence by sustaining our troops, it will promote the general welfare by encouraging the saving and safekeeping of money, and it will secure the blessing of liberty by making our people strong and self-helpful when the war is over.

To Conquer Wastefulness

"If we can win the war and at the same time conquer our national sin of wastefulness, then we will have done something memorable. The twofold purpose of the thrift campaign is to raise money for the use of the government and to cultivate the habit of saving among the people.

"If the people do not save and give their savings into the care of the government, the war will not be won. The present obligation is imperative. The plan of the Treasury Department provides a way by which every man who saves a quarter of a dollar can help his country while at the same time helping himself. It is perhaps the best plan for general savings ever devised.

"The person who buys these stamps is guaranteed repayment by the highest guarantee in the world—the credit of the United States government. The value of the certificates increases every month automatically. They cannot be monopolised by any one, because the maximum amount that can be allotted to any individual is $1,000."

The special appeal to the school children of the country was made yesterday in Washington by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who said:

Children to Help

"We can and we will win this war if the boys and girls of America say so, and mean it and feel it and live it, as the boys and girls of '76 lived and felt and helped. It is the part of boys and girls today to give an example of self-denial and sacrifice. The lesson is thrift—saving to the point of sacrifice—self-denial of everything unnecessary.

"If every boy and girl says at home tonight, 'I will fight in this war; I will save every penny and loan it to my government and help save the lives of the big brothers of America; I will try to teach every American I see to do the same'—then twenty million homes, the homes of all America, will be filled with the spirit of '76.

"America will win the war again, through the splendid strength, courage and sacrifice in the hearts of youth, that today will teach the nation the lessons of saving and serving which it must and will learn, through the message which its school children will carry home.

"Through saving your pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters, and buying thrift stamps and then war savings certificates, you will help your country and its gallant armies to win the war. I know you will help."

Golf

Following are results of the first round of the Shanghai Golf Club Hong Foursomes in which 25 couples drew byes:

Anderson, Meyer and Co. (P. N. Forum and D. H. Cooke) 34, beat Insurance (H. M. Gorton and E. G. Tait) 36, 4 and 2.

J. D. Hutchison and Co., and C. and J. Trading Co. (D. C. Hutchison and W. L. Thompson) 32 lost to Surgeons (N. H. Bolton and F. M. Neild) 10, 3 and 1.

Maitland and Co., Ltd. (C. M. Bain and G. F. Browne) 7, gave a walk-over to S. M. C. Electricity D. (A. H. Blagden and H. B. Woodford) 31.

J. D. Hutchison and Co., and W. Nutter and Co. (G. H. Phillips and H. H. Fowler) 16, beat Wayfoong (A. G. Stephen and R. C. Lambert) 32, 6 and 4.

Anderson, Meyer and Co. (E. A. Measor and J. S. Potter) 36, lost to Customs (Alan Wilson and L. T. Stoddart) 20, 5 and 3.

Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., (C. J. G. Hill and C. A. O'Neill) 28, beat Customs (H. G. Myhre and F. H. Maas) 36, 6 and 5.

Kailan Mining Ad. (H. N. Weinberg and A. C. Godby) 35, gave a walkover to British Cigarette Co., Ltd. (H. Langley and F. W. Tower) 22.

Today's Races

With promising and well filled entry lists for both features, the New Year's Day races will be run off today at the Race Course.

The slight moderation in the weather gratefully received yesterday and its indication of better conditions for the spectators today furnished the only items lacking to make the annual program an ideal sporting event.

The Griffins New Year Cup is scheduled for running off at 11.30 a.m. It is open to griffins arriving here during the past six months and heretofore unentered for any meeting, owned and ridden by members of the International Recreation and Shanghai Race Clubs. Twenty-four ponies are entered on the card to go the mile distance.

The New Year Cup, open to all ponies which has not won more than two official races since last January, is the second half of the entertainment. It has drawn a field of eighteen entries and the roster gives every indication of spirited competition. The distance is a mile and a quarter. Entry fees go to war funds.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
Home Office, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., Shanghai
Editorial Offices, Canton and Kiangse Rd., Shanghai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex. $22.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1428 Business Office.
1429 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

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Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 1, 1918

A Possible Path To Peace

YESTERDAY'S cables make clearer than ever the fact that the German Government, being in trouble at home and throughout the world, feeling that there is a constantly growing barrier of aversion and distrust that makes intercourse with the outer world increasingly difficult, has seized upon the Brest-Litovsk conference, with the representatives of the Bolshevik Government as willing dupes, in an attempt to force peace on the Allies. The present Russian Government and the present German Government, in other words, are, from different motives, both set on bringing the war to the quickest possible conclusion.

They want peace and they want it now. If they cannot bring about a general peace they will conclude a separate peace, exchanging prisoners and resuming trade relations. The terms suggested do not originate with the Germans nor with the Russians, apparently, but are the result of the peace parley now in progress.

The issue, in any event, and whether the Allies want it now, or later, or at any time short of the complete conquest of Germany, is being put up to them now and in what seem to us to be quite definite terms—that is, quite as definite as the present circumstances warrant, and certainly more definite than any that have gone before.

The issue, thus, being up to the Allies, the question remains: What are they going to do about it? They are offered the opportunity of bringing about a general peace conference. They are also offered several alternatives to this program. They can for instance ignore the present peace conference and all that emanates from it and go on fighting, basing this course on the belief that Germany, the present peace feelers failing, will shortly offer still better terms; and also on the belief that the present Russian Government is likely to be overthrown at any minute and that even if it should conclude a separate peace with the Central Powers, the terms of that agreement probably would not prove acceptable to the Russian people.

There is a third plan which apparently would not prove unfruitful. Under this scheme of procedure the Allies would notify the Russian Government that they are now, as they always have been, ready to conclude a general peace, but that they hold the present German Government guilty of having planned and launched the present war and of having dishonorably violated its most sacred treaties and agreements with other powers and that feeling this way, they decline to enter into peace negotiations with that Government, this decision being reached on the further consideration that the present German Government could not be trusted to keep any agreements it might now make or might make at any future time.

They might further inform the Russian Government that they are willing to enter into a peace congress with a delegation coming with the authority of the German people behind it. The present Russian peace delegates come from the people of Russia and not from the Government of Russia that was in power when this war was begun. They should understand and sympathise with this preliminary stipulation of the Allies and in case of this stipulation being rejected by the German Government, the Russians would be fully justified in refusing further parley with the Central Powers.

And in case of its rejection by the German Government, the German people if they really want peace, and that they do want it is not to be doubted, quite conceivably might turn out their government, Kaiser and all, and take things into their own hands. If they should do this, the way would be cleared to a general peace, with disarmament, restoration, restitution and all the rest of it. If the German people want peace, and their Government is standing in the way of their getting it in order to hold on to the autocratic power over them which it has exercised in the past, they ought to be helped not only to peace but to their own freedom at the same time, and this plan, it seems to us, is a step in that direction.

Changes At The British Admiralty

By A British Contributor

THE recent changes at the British Admiralty, the news of which came through Reuter at the close of last week, were not unexpected by those who were in the know, though they caused genuine surprise to the general public. But for some months past it has been thought that the direction of affairs from the Admiralty offices was not all that could be desired and indeed there was quite an undercurrent of public opinion—which lately had increased considerably—in favor of granting a freer hand to Admiral Beatty and his comrades in command of the Grand Fleet.

There is no doubt that the British people are sadly disappointed at the apparent inactivity of the mightiest fleet the world has seen. For years they have borne the necessary burdensome taxation required for the efficient equipment and maintenance of their Empire's chief bulwark, and while primarily for a means a defence, their navy was intended for offensive purposes also. As a matter of fact the average Briton had so staked his faith on the invincibility of the fleet that he had never been imagined this mighty weapon could be anything, other than a most potent factor in a European Conflagration.

And it has been so, for if the fleet had failed the Allies would long ago have been forced to sue for peace. But there is keen disappointment at the fleet's failure to have secured a decisive victory over the enemy. The destruction of Van Spee's ships off the Falkland Islands, and the clearance of the mercantile marine of the Central Powers, have been regarded as gratifying incidents of the war. The Heligoland scrap in the early months—then the affair later on in the North Sea and the great battle of Jutland have increased the confidence and made more keen, the desire of the man in the street to see the navy pursuing—what to him would seem a more vigorous policy. He cannot fully understand why the German Fleet is still intact and why an entrance into the Kiel Canal also remains an impossibility.

Mines and submarines he reads about as he did machine guns, dug outs and trenches at the commencement of the war, but as these obstacles are being overcome so he thinks these latent potent factors of the German pirate party can be counteracted by the British Sailor—provided the latter is given an opportunity of doing so. But he is beginning to doubt and to wonder whether the men at sea are in any way handicapped by the administration at Whitehall. The destruction of convoys in the North Sea have created irritation and it was inevitable that certain changes should at once be brought about. The British Fleet is the most powerful in the world and now that it has been re-inforced by ships of the United States Navy the ruling power of the seas is unmistakably assured for the Allies. But the Fleets must not be maneuvered from the Admiralty offices, and this will be the chief result of the recent changes there.

Sir John Jellicoe has had a fair chance, he has faithfully served his country and has earned the esteem and gratitude of his fellow-subjects for his labors of the past three and a half years. During this time he has borne perhaps a heavier burden uninterruptedly than any of the other leading figures in the war. His appointment at the commencement of hostilities came as a big surprise but it was a wise move and one which subsequent events have justified. His was no small share in the victory at Jutland, though it is whispered in Naval circles that had the daring Beatty been in supreme command, it would have been a fight to the finish. Whether this would have been so is of course impossible of verification at this time. Jellicoe was a success as Commander of the Grand Fleet but his regime at the Admiralty offices has not been marked by any brilliant achievements. When he was appointed as First Sea Lord and Beatty assumed supreme command of the Fleet, it was a case of great expectations on the part of the public. But these have not yet been realised and the late occurrences in the North Sea have raised grave fears as to the administrative abilities of Sir John Jellicoe.

Submarinism, too, has not been conquered and while in no way minimising the difficulties connected with the grappling of this menace the confident opinion of the British public is, that it can be successfully counteracted and overcome, if only the right men are given sufficient scope and opportunity.

But the right men are not those who sit in offices. The men who man the ships and fire the guns, whose work is on the deep, these are the ones to tackle the submarines, and with the advent of younger blood at the admiralty offices, greater facilities will be given to the sailors for evincing their prowess and revealing their skill and ingenuity. Before the public is satisfied, a more vigorous policy will have to be commenced; the blockade must be tightened; true merit must be recognised and everything done on sea, as well as on land, to bring about a triumphal peace. They changes at the British Admiralty are a step in the proper direction, but it remains to be seen whether they have gone far enough. The ships are right and the offices and men also, but the doubt is in the system. The next few weeks will show whether this is being improved upon.

Correspondence

The 'Fourth Watch' Of The War

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—We are on the threshold of a new year. In a few hours another year will have sunk into the grave of time, which, though full, yet craves for more. In the flight of these days we have seen what we have never seen before; tears as countless as sands on the sea-shore, and multitudes suffering in silence through the evil machinations of Prussian militarism. It has been the saddest year of war on record. Opening with hope, it closes amid despondency, for we are now face to face with a grim war which bids fair to totter the very foundation of the civilisation of the West.

The fight today is against the rule of might. "Give me liberty, or give me death," said the great Patrick Henry, and we echo his sentiment today. Democracy is struggling against the rule of autocracy. We must oppose it with every fiber of our being. The rule of despotism knows no authority, no government of the people, for the people and by the people. It forgets the origin of the law, so well illustrated by Horace in his Epistles. The great Roman tells us that the Horse and the Unicorn were fighting for supremacy. On the point of being beaten the horse called in the aid of man. Man promised to help, if the horse would suffer him to ride and put a bridle around him. Thus assisted, the horse conquered his rival, but when victorious, tried unsuccessfully to throw the rider.

The inference is too obvious to dilate upon. The prospects of peace that will contain the assurance of permanence, are still very remote, dark and gloomy. Yet withal, with the birth of the new year, it bids us take hope again. The worst is the parent of the better. The temporary eclipse is always followed by a flood of light. The darkest moment of night is always nearest the beginning of the morning. According to an ancient Jewish Sage the night was divided into four watches. If this division be applied to the night which set in upon mankind at the outbreak of this war, the fourth year would represent the last watch, the one which is the harbinger of the belated dawn and the longed for morn. Let us welcome the New Year in this spirit and pray for the era of peace and prosperity and contentment for all mankind. Yours faithfully,

MENTOR.

Shanghai, Dec. 31, 1917.

War Time Wallops

Berlin's discussion of peace does not go much further than to contemplate peace as a commercial commodity whose supply the Kaiser arbitrarily assumes to control.—*Washington Star.*

Other good things than baseball teams come out of Chicago. For instance, the remark of The Herald that a certain Mr. La Follette will go down to the ages "Hun-wept, Hun-honored, and Hun-sung."—*New York Herald.*

The soap-box was more useful when it held soap.—*New York World.*

Those who contend that "democracy is a bad war-maker" are not making out such a bad case for democracy as they may believe.—*Appeal to Reason.*

The soldiers as a rule are of an uncomplaining disposition, but the $20,000 worth of footballs recently sent them by Harvard students will give them something to kick about.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Speeding Up The Mails For American Soldiers

Every Week 450,000 Letters Go To France, And Lack Of Ships Has Complicated The Postal Problem—Cantonment Service Systematised

New York, November 20.—In recent despatches from the American front in France there was one paragraph to the effect that the only complaint our soldiers made was that when they returned to camp from the firing line trenches there was no American mail awaiting them.

The grievance of the soldiers was repeated the other day to the three men in the Postmaster General's Department in Washington who have the most to do with the getting of letters and other mail matter to all American soldiers. These men are John C. Koons, the First Assistant Postmaster General, responsible for the mail service of all the camps and cantonments in the United States; Otto Praeger, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of the mail for all our expeditionary forces in France, and Robert L. Maddox, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, who had just returned from France where he had been at work for four months in organising the postal service there for American troops. These officials freely admitted that there had been delays and that there must continue to be delays from time to time because of unavoidable conditions both here and abroad. For the most part these have been and will continue to be due to the wartime uncertainties of transportation, especially transportation across the Atlantic.

That the army itself appreciates the difficulties and is grateful for the mail service that has been established is indicated by the letters which have been received by the Post Office Department from General Pershing and from Major Gen. Blatchford, who commands the line of communications in France, commending the system that has been put in operation by Superintendent Maddox. It is through the headquarters of General Blatchford that the Postal and Military Departments co-operate.

"Possibly," said Mr. Praeger, in explanation of the complaint referred to, "the time when the soldiers from the firing line did not get the home mail they were hoping for came at the end of one of the eighteen-day periods in which it was impossible to send any mail from America because there were no ships going over. There have been two such periods since our troops arrived in France.

"We have two ways of sending the mail to the troops abroad. They are by means of the army transports and the merchant ships of the French Line, which, as a rule, has a sailing once a week. But there are not many French ships available for the purpose and it is sometimes necessary to cancel a sailing to haul a vessel off for repairs. Twice that has happened on occasions when no troopships happened to be ready to go and that gave us the two unavoidable eighteen-day intervals with no mail departures. In one of those periods, however, I did send a batch of mail by a British ship, but that was of little help in the matter. The English are having all that they can do to get their own mail over, and we have used a British vessel for postal purposes only on this one occasion.

"All the American soldier mail for France originating west of the Mississippi River is made up at Chicago and all from east of the river is made up at New York. At those two points we work the mail down as fine as the company organisations. Each company has a mail sack of its own. All sacks for the companies of a single regiment are also kept together on their own rack, and the bags thus made up in New York and Chicago go intact to the troops. From the American port of departure to the arriving port in France the mail goes in either a troopship or a French liner. There are delays, of course, in this country in getting mail to the embarking point because of the wartime congestion of the railroads. There is further delay on the other side due to the same cause. There, of course, the land transportation is more severely taxed than it is here. The troops themselves with their supplies have the right of way and it generally takes two days after a troopship arrives in France before we can get the mail from that ship taken away and distributed to the interior points where our troops are stationed.

"Service by means of the French merchant ships is faster than by the transports, so we send letters on the liners whenever possible and put printed matter and parcel post packages on the transports. Between the two we will average a mail departure from this country about once in every four or five days. A letter mailed within twenty-four hours' railroad time from New York on the day before a sailing will reach the soldier in France to whom it is written in two weeks, perhaps a day better than that. Two weeks is about the best that is physically possible under war conditions. On the other hand, thirty days would be about the maximum due to an unfortunate combination of all the elements of delay, including such a serious one as a canceled sailing. But that has happened only twice.

"Another thing that takes time in the matter of the parcel post is the necessity of examining the contents of every package. It must be examined first by the Postmaster in the town at which it is mailed and again at the port of embarkation to make sure that it contains none of the articles prohibited by the postal laws. Failure in some instances on the part of local Postmasters to understand this rule has caused some congestion at the sea-coast shipping point. The rule of course, applies to Christmas packages and all other parcels and covers all intoxicants, poisons, inflammable material such as matches, all compositions which may kill or injure a person or damage the mails. Improperly packed perishable matter is also barred.

"So far, in the tens of thousands of parcel post packages that we have examined and shipped abroad, we have found not the slightest trace of willful violation of the rule, nothing in any sense malicious or suspicious. In some of the comfort kits sent from families to soldiers there have been boxes of safety matches. We have simply removed them and then let the kits go to destination.

"Of course, the Post Office Department lets go of the mail before it actually is delivered to the individual soldier. We take it to the railheads in France nearest to the various groups of our men. There it is delivered to the mail orderlies of the several regiments and done up in the company bundles. Distribution from that point on is by the army's own machinery.

"All this system works remarkably well save in the case of unavoidable exceptions to the general rule. For example, many thousands of reserve officers have been sent over to France without being attached to any particular organisation when they first arrive. We can do nothing with mail addressed to them except deliver it to the Adjutant General at the main headquarters.

"Another problem has been made for us by the sending over of parts of regiments which have been merged with other organisations after their arrival, thus losing their numbers and designations which they had when they left America. A letter addressed to a man in such a merged regiment gets held up over there till we can learn what organisation he has been blended with. Furthermore, many of our engineer officers are detailed with French and British organisations. We have to reach them through the headquarters of the French postal system at Paris. But delays due to failure to find men not clearly classified are being rapidly eliminated because the American army in France has now completed a very comprehensive card index of its entire personnel, with every man's location accurately indicated. Of course the old causes of delay are bound to persist with each new batch of men or officers to arrive in France until they can get indexed, unless they are definitely attached to some organisation from the start.

"Of course, there is always that familiar cause of delay which always exists in war or peace—the failure of the sender of mail to properly address it. A letter for a soldier in France should bear on the envelope his name and the designations of his company and regiment; nothing more nor nothing less than that. But we have thousands of letters simply addressed to So-and-so of the American Expeditionary Force or the American Army in France. For every such letter we have to apply the directory service test just as is done in the case of a letter addressed to a civilian in a large city without street and number being given

"In spite of all these difficulties, we shipped more than a million letters for American soldiers in France in the first sixty days after our troops began to arrive there, and of that million and more only two thousand were undelivered. According to the October reports we are now sending 550 sacks of letters a week to our soldiers in France. That means 450,000 letters a week. At the same time we are sending 1,800 sacks of parcel post and printed matter each week. The mail traffic from the troops in France to the folks in America is considerably less, of course, because each soldier receives more letters than he writes. But, even so, we are bringing back from our troops 376,000 letters a month. There is very little printed matter and practically no parcel post bound this way from the army."

Robert L. Maddox, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, went to England the middle of last June and, after studying the British system for handling soldier mail both in England and on the British front, began the work of building up the American system for the same service. When he left France early this month to return to Washington he turned the work over to John Clark, the United States postal agent in Paris with a working personnel of more than a hundred mail clerks at the several railhead Post Offices of America within easy reach of our troops.

"I have had the heartiest co-operation of the French postal authorities and of the American Army officers," said Mr. Maddox, "and I believe that we have got the best system that can be built up for the mail service of an army in the field. A letter from as far west as Kansas in this country was delivered to General Pershing at his headquarters in France fourteen days after it was mailed. The soldier mail from the eastern part of the United States ought not to take more than twelve days for delivery to the trenches. It will average just about that. If we sent it by way of England we would have to allow three or four days more. Going direct to France, mail shipped on a French liner requires about ten days; mail shipped on a transport takes anywhere from thirteen to twenty days.

"From the French seaport where the mail is unloaded from the vessels it is taken by French railway trains to our field Post Offices. I would like to say that the French Government charges nothing for this service nor for carrying our mail across the Atlantic on the French liners. Later on we will transport the mail from the seaport to the troops on our own supply trains.

"Our policy has been and is to establish a Post Office at every railhead that is near any considerable body of American troops, say from 5,000 up. So far we have twelve such Post Offices in France, and of course there will be more as the demands for mail service increase. From these offices the mail is delivered directly to the mail orderlies of regiments, through whom it gets to the companies and the individuals. From some of the offices we also have what corresponds to our rural free delivery in America for the benefit of small and scattered special groups of soldiers. To them the mail is taken in motor trucks furnished by the army for the purpose and manned by a military chauffeur and a civilian mail clerk.

"As in the French and British

(Continued on Page 7)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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YES SIR!
NOW THIS IS MY VERY BEST WORK!
WELL - DON'T LET IT DISCOURAGE YOU!
I'LL GIVE YOU TWENTY DOLLARS FOR IT-
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

A Growth-Stimulant

A substance resembling Mr. Wells's mythical "food of the gods," in that it can be used to control the growth of bodily tissue, has been discovered by Dr. T. Brailsford Robertson, professor of biochemistry and pharmacology in the University of California. It is usual in such cases for scientific men to make a free gift of the discovery to their fellow investigators; Dr. Robertson has acted differently, but with the same object—the advancement of research and the good of the public. He has patented his growth-controlling substance, which he calls "Tethelin," and has assigned the patent rights to the university, all profits to be applied to an endowment for medical research. "Tethelin" is isolated from one of the lobes of the pituitary body—a small gland attached to the base of the brain and long believed by physiologists to have as its function the regulation of nutrition. The new substance has been found to hasten the healing of obstinate wounds, and hence Dr. Robertson's discovery, besides its importance to theory, is of immediate practical value. Says a writer in Science (New York):

"Tests of this new chemical substance made in army hospitals in Europe and in civil hospitals in America have shown that it is of value in curing wounds and in causing wounds to heal promptly which for months or even years had refused to yield to treatment. While several new substances and new methods found by medical investigators since the war began have proved extremely useful in combating infections in wounds, 'Tethelin' has a field of usefulness all its own—after other methods have rendered the tissues aseptic and wounds sometimes refuse to heal, especially where frostbite, burns, or varicose veins have injured the vitality of the tissues. There are thousands of such cases in Europe today, and they occupy the hospitals for an exceptionally long time, consuming drugs, time, space, and food, and frequently such cases have to be discharged unhealed. It is precisely these cases—the most expensive and most disabling type of wounds—which 'Tethelin' aids, since it stimulates the sluggish tissues and enables nature to work its own repair.

"Professor Robertson has relinquished all personal profit from his discovery of this growth-promoting substance. In the agreement by which the regents of the University of California have accepted the trusteeship of this endowment for medical research it is provided that in case Professor Robertson should become physically disabled his present university salary would be continued throughout his lifetime, from the proceeds of the trust, or, in case of his death, to his wife. All income above this contingent charge will go to endow an institute of medical research.

"Under the supervisory control of the regents of the university, the researches thus provided for are to be directed by a board of directors, of which the charter members are to be five members of the faculty of the University of California. . . . Vacancies on this board must be filled from men engaged directly and primarily in research work of the character mentioned or of some kindred character. No man who ceases to be so engaged may continue to serve as a director, and no director is to continue in service on the board after he arrives at the age of sixty. It is felt by the University of California that one especial value of the establishment of this foundation is the pattern which it sets for a procedure by which other scientific discoverers may dedicate the results of their scientific discoveries to the benefit of mankind."

Speeding Up The Mails For American Soldiers

(Continued from Page 6)

Armies, the greatest secrecy is maintained in everything that has to do with our mail service. Major General Blatchford, commanding the American line of communications, with whom I worked, never would give me a scrap of written instructions or information. Everything that we did had to be ordered orally. I would be told that a Post Office would be needed in such a place at such a time and then go to work to establish it. In each case the mail facilities were there when the troops arrived. No Post Office may be referred to by the name of the railhead or village in which or near which it is established. Instead of a name, that would reveal its location, has a number, and our posital clerks at the seaport office must have a record showing the location of every military unit with reference to the number of one of the twelve Post Offices."

Naturally the mail service for the American troops still held in the camps and cantonments of the United States is a much simpler matter so far as transportation is concerned. Nevertheless, it is a gigantic undertaking and makes up in greater bulk of mail delivered what it lacks in distance of haul.

"All told, we have to provide service for eighty-one camps in this country," said Mr. Koons, the First Assistant Postmaster General, who has worked out the system. "Of this number, all the national army cantonments and the National Guard camps will average 40,000 men. And a camp of 40,000 soldiers is the postal equivalent of a city with a population of 200,000 people. That is because the man who goes into the army receives more letters in six months of his military life than he would get in six years of civilian life. He will also write many more letters than he would under normal conditions. This is as it should be, for the cheerful, encouraging effect of his correspondence with his family and friends is an indispensable asset in keeping a man in camp fit for his work as a soldier. It is a most important factor in the matter of soldier psychology, and the Post Office Department of the National Government is doing everything it can to further the welfare and the efficiency of all the troops by keeping them in daily touch with the people they have left at home.

"Our records show that we are delivering to the soldiers in the American camps and cantonments and average of 240,000 letters a day; also fifteen tons of parcel post packages every day. The outgoing letters written by the soldiers average about 80,000 a day for all the camps. The other forms of mail service are not so extensively used by the friends of the troops. We average only about 7,500 special delivery letters a month, 2,100 money orders aggregating $42,000, and 3,300 registered letters.

"Each camp is under the postal jurisdiction of the nearest large city which has the proper facilities for expansion of service to meet the new strain. The Brooklyn Post Office, for example, takes care of the national army camp at Yaphank, although it is sixty miles away. But the service is much better than it could be if placed under the supervision of one of the nearby village Post Offices. Camp Meade is served by Baltimore, twenty miles away, and so on through the entire list of camps.

"At each camp we have our own postal personnel living in barracks of our own furnished by the War Department.

"Of course there is some delay in delivering the mail to the individuals of each fresh draft contingent as it comes into camp, but that delay ends as soon as the new men are assigned to their military units and located in their barracks. Then, too, there is the delay which army mail suffers in common with that of civilians because of the unusual war conditions. Many trains are missing connections nowadays because of troops movements, and the right of way of other trains carrying military supplies and mails can move no faster than the trains which carry them."

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News Brevities

Rear Admiral Yamoka, Commander of the Japanese Navy's 3rd squadron, reached Shanghai on the flagship Chiyoda Sunday for an indefinite stay.

* * *

The case against George Sinnecker, enemy subject charged with non-registration, comes up in the Mixed Court tomorrow morning. The Rodger Champion sweepstakes case will be heard in the afternoon.

* * *

2nd Lieut. V. D. K. Craddock, 10th Yorkshire Regiment, formerly of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., has been discharged as unfit for further military service, according to word received. He was severely wounded in February of last year and has been mentioned in despatches for his services.

* * *

Capt. Laverie, for many years in command of the Changwo on the Changsha run, died at his home Nov. 4, aged 73.

* * *

Lieut. Robert Cocks, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, and Miss Mary Margaret Blake, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blake were married December 24 in St. Joseph's Church, Hongkong. The Rev. Father Augustine officiated and the Misses Kathleen Simmons and Gladys Johnson were bridesmaids. 2nd Lieut. Mans, R.G.A., was best man.

* * *

The January meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Union Church Hall on Tuesday, January 8. At 7 p.m. there will be the usual social function, with refreshments provided by the ladies of the Young Men's Christian Association. At 8 p.m. the business meeting will take place, at which a paper will be read by Miss Ella MacNeil on "Women working together—a presentation of the work of the world's Y.W.C.A." A cordial invitation is extended to visitors to Shanghai.

* * *

Mrs. J. A. E. Bates, who has recently undergone a serious major operation at the Victoria Nursing Home, is making favorable progress.

* * *

By permission of the Shanghai Tramway Company and the Shanghai Municipal Council an extra service of trams will be run for the convenience of Hongkew Residents on the nights of performances of the operas and ballets in and of Allied War Funds at the Olympic Theater. The schedule of the trams will be as follows: From Range Road to the Olympic Theater: 8.30, 8.40 and 8.50 p.m. From the Olympic Theater to Range Road: after the performance.

* * *

The committee of the American Club will be "at home" to members and their friends from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. today.

* * *

The Shanghai Gas Company has just received a shipment of gas fires from England and are now able to supply consumers who have been waiting for these appliances.

* * *

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway, it is announced, will resume its old times after January 1. The connecting train now leaves the Shanghai North station at 7.55 a.m., making the connection with the Mail train from Pukow for Tientsin at 3.30 p.m.

GERMAN JEWS REJOICE AT PROSPECT OF STATE

Greet British Decision To Give Race National Existence At Palestine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, December 29.—The Jewish Correspondence Bureau has received a telegram from Berlin announcing that the German Zionist Association has passed a resolution greeting with satisfaction the fact that Great Britain has officially recognised the right of the Jewish people to a national existence in Palestine.

Germans Have No Hope Of Food From Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, December 29.—The Secretary of the German War Provisioning Bureau, interviewed recently, admitted that it was impossible for Germany to hope to get an appreciable quantity of food-supplies from Russia.

Women Soldiers Who Defended Petrograd Winter Palace

Members of the Russian Women's "Death Battalion" receiving instruction in rifle practice. The women of the "Death Battalion" were among the few troops in Petrograd who did not join the Bolsheviki revolt against the Kerensky government. The "Death Battalion" defended the Winter Palace, where many of the Kerensky ministers took refuge, for four hours against the Maximalist troops.

BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD DEMANDED

National Convention In England Urges Compulsory Rationing Of More Articles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—A national convention on the subject of food supply has opened at Westminster. Representatives of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party attended the opening in large numbers.

A resolution was submitted protesting against the unnecessary suffering in urban areas, especially among women, owing to the absence of an equitable distribution of supplies, demanding equal distribution as between the rich and poor, compulsory rationing of as many articles as possible and also a better organisation for the supply of milk.

The above resolution was moved by Mr. Smillie, the President of the Miner's Federation. He warned the Government that a grave crisis was arising in the country which might break out at any time unless the Government acted fairly in the matter of food.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, Labor M.P. for Northeast Manchester and Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Controller, accepted the resolution, saying that no Government could apply any other policy than that contained in it.

He claimed that it was now impossible for any manufacturer to corner margarine. There was every indication that the situation in the great industrial centers was growing better. He ridiculed the idea that the Government could commandeer and distribute the food supply. The existing distributing Agencies were essential.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

New Zealanders Bar Anti-Conscriptionists

Some Establishments Won't Employ Australian Sheep-Shearers Because Of Vote

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, New Zealand, Dec. 30.—Some establishments are refusing to employ Australian sheep-shearers on the ground that while the New Zealanders are fighting at the front their places should not be filled by anti-conscriptionists.

Melbourne, December 30.—The Referendum figures have not materially altered. It is officially estimated that 200,000 votes are still to be counted, of which 123,000 are those of members of the Australian forces and 77,000 those of ordinary and absentee voters. It is estimated that 8 per cent of the electors have voted.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

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Date	From	Addressed
Dec. 10,	Dairen,	Jihhsing Trading Company
„ 11,	Yokohama,	Edward Jolles Astor House
„ 14,	Askhabad,	Abdolqosein
„ 14,	Hongkong,	Miss Yarhanvff General Post Office
„ 18,	Changchun,	Aleco 25 Haron Road
„ 23,	Changchun,	Baskin
„ 27,	Kobe,	Clarke Nanking Road
„ 28,	Yokohama,	Mrs. Mahomed
„ 28,	Vladivostock,	Adolf Damelin
„ 30,	Kobe,	Celinadver

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

„ 1,	Soerabaja,	Wahshing
„ 3,	Portsaid,	Yutsinsung
„ 8,	Hongkong,	Chungsing Taising Co. Suitungmoon
„ 11,	Manila,	Ferrandiz
„ 17,	Asnieres Seine,	Gestreaud
„ 21,	Dairen,	Miyoshi c/o Suzukishokai
„ 22,	Hongkong,	Warwick
„ 23,	Hongkong,	Miss Vio Parsons
„ 25,	Dairen,	Baradofsky
„ 25,	Bangkok,	Cheenhkweesiang c/o Hengsingkee Market St.

A CORRECTION

We regret that in our obituary notice in Friday's issue of Mrs. G. D. Coutts that a couple of inaccuracies inadvertently crept in. We mentioned the cause of death as being cancer. We are informed that both the surgeons here who operated on her last June and those at St. Luke's Hospital in Tokio who performed a second operation later in the summer were unanimous in declaring that there was no trace of cancer and that the immediate cause of Mrs. Coutts' death was exhaustion following her long illness. We also announced that Mrs. Coutts left but one daughter, omitting to mention her son.

Mechanics Ready For Duty In U.S. Air Corps

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—Reuter's correspondent with the American army in France states that several thousand American air mechanics trained in England are ready to begin their duties when the American airmen reach the front.

Ex-German Arrested In U.S. Torpedo Works

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, December 29.—A naturalised German employed at the torpedo-works has been arrested for treason and tampering with the mechanism of torpedoes so as to render them useless.

U.S. Controls 250,000 Miles Of Railway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 28.—The United States Government took over control of 250,000 miles of railway today.

RAIL WRECKS KILL 93

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 29.—Two trains have collided at Sporniak, in Posen. All the carriages were destroyed, 13 persons killed and 70 injured.

Eighty persons have been killed and 30 injured in a collision in Russian Poland.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—Samuel Montagu's Weekly Silver Report states that the tone of the market continues steady owing to the firmness of the Shanghai Exchange and higher prices in New York. The Christmas holidays have curtailed business.

Harbin Is Peaceful But Conditions Bad

Provisions From Siberia Scarce Owing To Shortage Of Railroad Cars

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Harbin, December 30.—Perfect order prevails in this town. The banks, railway buildings and stores are guarded by Chinese and Russian troops.

Owing to the shortage of rolling-stock, provisions from Siberia are scarce.

The low rouble exchange has caused the Chinese Eastern Railway to increase its freight rates seven times.

The Russian railway guards at first wished to depart with the Maximalists but have now agreed to remain.

The Maximalist leaders are still in hiding. Their sympathisers are leaving for Russia in small groups.

The Maximalist newspaper Goloss Truda has been suppressed.

A very serious situation is reported at Tchita and Verneudinsk, where the Maximalists are in power.

General Tao Siang-wei, the commander of the Chinese troops, has issued a declaration begging the inhabitants not to believe false rumors and explaining that the presence of the Chinese troops is to defend foreigners.

The most conflicting news comes from Irkutsk. Apparently fighting continues there.

A special committee composed of Chinese and Russian authorities has been organised to investigate the fighting between the Chinese and Maximalists on the 26th and also the disorders at Irkutsk.

Foreign ships have left Vladivostok. The French Consul there has informed the local Maximalist organisation that if any foreigners are harmed Japanese troops will be landed.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Yaphank Bennie Finds Rules Hard And Fails To Salute General

Yaphank Bennie has been a piano player in a New York Cabaret. He has been drafted and is writing home to his mother, his sweetheart and his pal.

By Frazier Hunt
(New York Sun).

Camp Upton, Saturday night.

Dear Gertie: Well, old pal, I was sorry that I had to give you such a big disappointment as not to see me yesterday, but at the last minute the Captain decided that he would have to have me stay here. You see so many of the men go home Saturday afternoon that they have got to keep somebody here so that if there is fire or inspection or anything like that they will have plenty of good men to do it.

Next Sunday I will be with you with all my bells on and we certainly will have some fine old time, eh, Gertie. Of course seeing soldiers and uniforms don't mean much to us soldiers out here, but I would not be surprised if it meant a good deal to sivilins in the city—and especially to girls. Course I will wear my full uniform when I come into town next Saturday. And I will go anywhere with you that you want me to go, although I am not particular about making any special show horse of myself.

I think I will have to write to the Red Cross and ask them if they will not ship me out one of them knit sleeveless sweaters that most of the boys out here are wearing. I don't see why all females do not knit a couple of dozen each, especially since us men showed enough confidence in them to give them the voat. I voated for them myself and here I have been out here for ten weeks and more and I never got no sweater yet. If women are good enough to vote they are good enough to do their bits toward winning the war and making the war same for democracy, and by that I mean especially knitting sweaters and things for us soldiers who are certainly doing our bit to make it safe.

BENNIE.

The 'Low Down' To Barney

Monday night.

Dear Barney: I am going to give you the low down on this army life, Barney, when I tell you that they can take me and stand me up behind a brick wall and fill me full of bullets and I wont kick or nothing, and they can do that before I will ever do any more kitchen police duty for punishment that I do not deserve. What do you think of the idea of giving me 6 days of this menyal work that you would not ask no one to do all because that bumb slipped out of my hand when I was trying to throw it the way that Frenchie was making me do it and by mistake hit that Carporal on his marble dome last Saturday. In the first place it did not hurt that Carporal even if it did knock him cold because you can not hurt marble unless you chip it, and there wasn't nothing chipped off his dome. What I cant get is how hair can grow on marble.

Barney if I washed one pan today I bet you a month's pay that I washed enough to feed the whole German army from now until Christmas. There was litlle pans and big ones and medium ones and then there was more sizes. And I want to say that when a man of my temperment washes about a million pans with hands that never done anything worse than play the piano at a cabarett and sell neck ties then he is being put up against the real old war jazz.

But besides doing all this menyal work what do you suppose I have been doing most of the rest of my time. Well I have been digging trenches and pulling up oak stumps just like I was a regular wop laborer. Barney they dont need soldiers in this army they need White Wings who can handel a spade and pick.

As far as I can figure out all this trick trench business is nothing but old time bone head stuff. They have us first digging in circles around a hole in the ground then they have us dig trenches here and then over there and then someplace else. And then they have us dig a big deep trench and roof it over and that is where they are going to have indoor rifle shooting.

Well I would like to do a little shooting. I have done hardly nothing else but wash pans and dig trenches and if I am going to be a soldier I should think they would want us to know something about shooting.

Over in my regiment which is the 306th, we are going to have one of these shooting ranges for each company but if you dont do nothing but make it I dont see how that is going to do you any good. And besides you are only cheating some poor wop out of his $8 a day for making it—if you can still get 'em for $8 a day. But of course us soldiers being nothing but soldiers we don't get nothing but our little solo buck per and we can take it or leave it—and if we leave it then we can do kitchen police for the rest of our lives.

There is only one think in favor of this and that is that I am getting about as big as a Bronx subway car and when I get back I am going to look up Lefty Flyn who used to be the bouncer bully at the cabarett and I am going to start something. This out door life certainly puts the old muscle on and when you got on U. Sam's uniform you aint afraid of nothing that walks. When I used to play at night at the cabarett this guy Lefty had me laid low with the evil eye but wait till I get in now and then you will see something start.

I am down for walking guard all night on Thursday. I guess no one will want to pull any trick stuff around me, eh Barney, am I right.

BENNIE.

Some Money For Mama

Tuesday night.

Dear Mama: I am going in to see you next Saturday sure. The Captain told last Saturday that he wanted me to stay over because most of his other trusted men was going in and he wanted one or two of us to stay. But next Saturday is my turn and I will be coming in my uniform and everything.

Mama, I am fixing it up so that one-half of my pay will go to you and also I am going to try to work Uncle Sam so that you will get an extra $20 each month. I am going to talk to my First Lieutenant about it and tell him how you could use the money and maybe he will have the Government do it. There are some married fellows in my company and they are sending $15 a month home to their wives and the gov. is giving them $20 a month extra.

And I have taken out a bond that is costing $5 a month for you and I think I will take some life insurance out with the gov. for you. So you see I will not have much of my $30 pay left but you will be all fixed out in nice shape.

I am growing big and strong and I am having a great time in the army. We get out doors a lot and it certainly is great for city men. And you would be surprised to see how well we eat. You could not duplikate the meals we get for fifty to seventy-five cents apiece and of course the gov. gives them to us for nothing.

Well, I will write again and see you Saturday. Yours,

BENNIE.

Ready To Mount Guard

Wednesday night.

Barney: Tomorrow is my time to walk guard so I am going to write you tonight because I will be so busy tomorrow that I wont have time to do anything but pay strik attention to my duty.

Walking guard sounds like it was something soft but believe me, Barney there is nothing soft about it at all. We have to learn a lot of stuff by heart and shoot it out whenever we are asked for it. There is a whole page of dope in the Manual of Interior Guard duty that every man on guard has to know. It starts out, My general orders are: one—to take charge of this post and all government property in vies. 2, to walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight and hearing. 3, to report all violations of orders I am instructed to inforce. 4, to report all calls from posts more distant and——

I dont remember just exactly how the rest of them go but down at the bottom of the page there is one that you have to know that says, 12, To be especially watched at night and during the time for challenging to challenge all persons on or near my post and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

It looks like it would be a walk away don't it Barney, but I want to tell you that there is nothing no ways near soft about it. And what is more we carry fixed bayonets and have our guns loaded. And the fellow that trys to fight with us tomorrow will get the bayonet British trench fashion and one clip of army cartridges, believe me Barney.

Our first Sergeant was explaining the trenches to some of us yesterday and it certainly does look as if the old U. S. was going after training business like about four million bucks. Our regiment, the 306th, is going to have a modern trench system just like they have in France where we are going to practise bumb throwing and bayonet fighting and all the tricks, and I want to slip it to you right now that when the old 306th gets over there we will make them Germans think that all New York State and part of Jersey have come. Outside of some of the Carporals and some of the officers this bunch has lots of brains for soldiers and we certainly are going to make them like it.

I suppose Barney that you have been reading in the papers a lot about this camp. Well old pal I have not saw much in the papers but I have saw the newspaper currospondents who write all that stuff. And do you know what most of them suckers are doing, Barney. Well they are going around all dressed up like Generals with about 800 bucks worth of army scenery on. I would bet a tin dime against the German war debt that their papers must have bought all them uniforms for them pieces of camembert down here, because them birds don't look like they had enough money of their own to buy a pair of 90 cent canvas leggins.

If you could see real reporters once maybe you would not be so crazy about reading the papers too. Well tomorrow night I do my first guard duty.

Bennie.

He Doesn't Like Reporters

Friday morning.

Barney: I wrote you last night something about newspaper currospondents but I didn't write half enough. Barney I am off of them birds for the rest of my life. And I don't care if army regulations do say that a newspaper reporter has the same army standing as an officer; they ought not to have and from now they don't with me.

Well last night I started walking my post two hours on and four hours off and I was just going nicely when a bunch of officers came strolling by and I brung my gun to a present arms like I was supposed to do I thought. Well them birds all had these big army short coats on with big sheep skin collars and of course I supposed they was colonels or generals and I stood there like a Government flag pole at present arms.

That's all right, pal, we're only newspaper men, one of them birds said. You don't never need to salute us, one of them said. Is there any news in your company, another said, just like I would give them suckers news anyhow.

Well about ten minutes later somebody else come along from the same direction that them newspaper birds had flue down from and he had ons of them newspaper man's sheep skin coats on and when he come on up I didn't pay no attention to him and just kept walking my post.

What are you doing, he said.

Walking guard, what do you think Im doing picking strawberries, I said.

Dont you know who I am and why dont you salute me, he said.

Thinking maybe he was somebody important I didn't say nothing back.

Well Im an officer, he said. See these leather putees.—See this gold cord around my hat. And see this star on my shoulder. Know you what that star is, he asked.

I looked at his silver star and said, Search me, I never saw one of them before.

Well that a Generals star, he said. You can tell a general by that, he said, and then you can tell them by their leather putees and by their short coats with the sheep skin collars.

Well, I said, I saluted some newspaper men that had on them kind of coast a little while ago and they said I didn't need to salute them.

Well that officer, and he was a General, he got a little peeved and he spoke to the Carporal of the Guard and I was relieved from duty.

I would like to see myself even speak to one of them newspaper birds from now on. They wear a red C in their left sleeves but you never can see it and looks like they was trying to represent officers, if they want to be soldiers why dont they enlist. But not them birds.

And now I have to walk guard tonight and I have been told to read over my guard regulations again.

If I was you I would marry that widow and I wouldn't care if she had a pair of four year old triplets instead of just one kid. But if you do, Barney, don't forget to have the lisense dated back before the war started.

BENNIE.

Sticking To The Rules

Late Friday night.

Barney: I have just come in from walking guard and I want to write you a line about what a h—— of a place the army is after all.

I wrote you about getting in a jam with a General last night, well I made up my mind that I would not only salute everybody but I would do my guard duty like it was on the battle front and if they wanted to have a little pratice on guard duty I would give it to them.

Well tonight a little while after I was posted and I had made up my mind that I would do this guard duty right an officer come along and I brought my gun down in a position of charge bayonet and I said Halt.

Then in a couple of seconds I said Halt again.

Last night when I got sent in for getting in that jam with the General I read up on guard business again so I thought sure I was doing it right.

Then I said a third time Halt. He was standing still and then I brought my gun up to my shoulder and threw in a shell and took aim.

Well that officer he threw up his arms and he said Wait dont shoot. Dont shoot. Whats the matter, anyway.

I still held my gun up there but I thought I would show him I knew the rules anyway. So I said Give three commands to halt and then open fire.

He kinda laughed then and said he would stand still why I called for the Carporal of the Guard and when he come he told him what I had done and asked the Carporal to take him with me to the Captain. So we went in and told the Captain just what had happened and when I read the guard rule to him he only laughed and then he said I better go on up stairs and study some more about the guard duty.

Well I come up here and looked that part up again and what it really said was Give three commands to halt and if the party still advances open fire. I forget all about that Still Advances business. But I guess it dont make any serious matter anyhow.

BENNIE.

P. S. Just the same the first time I run into some of them newspaper birds when I am walking guard I will forget some more.

A Telegram

Saturday morning.

Gertie: Meet me at Pennsylvania station 3.30. I will be in uniform.

BENNIE.

HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a hairbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed.

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If you feel a growing dissatisfaction with life and ill health seems to threaten you without the symptoms of any specific disease showing, your nerves are probably under-nourished because your blood is thin.

Take a moment to examine your own case. Have you lost the ability to make a quick decision and take prompt action whenever necessary, or do you worry and hesitate in indecision and consume an undue amount of time over things that you used to do quickly? Are you prematurely old?

Don't let the arteries in your brain get hard. Don't let thin blood starve your nervous system. Proper diet for the first, and a good tonic, Dr. Williams' pink pills, for the second, are what you need. Act promptly, for little ills grow into serious disease; start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people and see how soon your appetite improves and the feeling of weakness is dispelled. Any dealer can supply you with these pills, or send $1.50 for a bottle, $8.00 for six, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Years ago I perceived the great evil of the inequality of dental charges. The best dentists charged too much, and the cheap dentists charged too little. The former charged for professional and social prestige; the latter did not charge enough to pay for good materials and the time required for first-class work. To me a middle course seemed the only fair one, and I adopted it. I ask prices that permit a fair margin of profit for honest, skilled service, but no fancy fees for style and social prestige.

If you do not think the above words borne out by my actions, you are welcome to call at any time and get my estimate for your own case, which will not entail you any expense.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 29, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 104⅛=Tls.	95.81
@ 72.5=Mex.	$132.15
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls.	72.2
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate Tls.	11
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	2.80
Bar Silver ..... Tls.	275
Copper Cash ..... per tael	178 3
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3½d.=Tls.	4.66
exch. @ 72.5=Mex.	$6.43
Peking Bar ..... Tls.	
Native Interest	.16

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	73.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 73.35
Ex. N. Y. on London ..	T.T. $4.76⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 4/3½
London	Demand 4/3⅛
London	4 m/s. 4/3⅛
India ..... (nominal)	T.T. 300
France	T.T. 586
America	T.T. 102½
Hongkong	T.T. 89½
Japan	T.T. 50⅛
Batavia	T.T. 232½
Straits	T.T. 55

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s.	Cdts.	4/5⅛d.
London	4 m/s.	Docy.	4/5⅛d.
London	6 m/s.	Cdts.	4/6d.
London	6 m/s.	Docy.	4/6⅛d.
Paris	4 m/s.		613
Hamburg	4 m/s.		—
New York	4 m/s.		106½

Customs House Exchange States For December

Mx. Tls 4.86	@ 4/1⅞		$1
„ 1	@ 565½ =	Francs	6.86
„ 1	No quotation	Marks	†5.14
„ 0.93	@ 97⅝	Gold	$1
„ 1	@ 52⅛	Yen	2.13
„ 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.44
„ 1	@ 850†	Rubles	9.47
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, Dec. 28.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43½d. Small offerings. Steady.

Previous Quotations, London, December 27:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43⅝d. Steady.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

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Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, December 12 and 13.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

Sheet:	Singapore per picul.
Smoked Fine Ribbed.....	@ $96/90
Smoked Good Ribbed.....	„ 90/87
Smoked Fine Plain	„ Nil
Smoked Good Plain	„ Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed...	„ Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed..	„ Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain....	„ Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain....	„ 65
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	„ 101/95
Good Pale Thin	„ 94/79
Good Pale Blanket	„ Nil
Good Brown Blanket.....	„ 65
Fine Brown	„ 80/68
Good Brown	„ 69/54
Good Dark	„ 57/42
Barky	„ 46/30
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	„ 30
Loose	„ Nil
Sheet: Cupwashing	„ 60/40

Catalogued for:

Sale Pcls. 15,759 (about 928 tons)

Sold Pcls. 4,152 (about 247 tons)

A further decline in all prices has to be recorded at this week's auction. At the start of the sale yesterday morning the demand was rather poor. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet selling between $93 and $90. As regards Fine Pale Crepe sellers were more reserved; and if $98 could not be obtained the lots were bought in. In the afternoon one keen American buyer stepped in very strongly, and forced the prices for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Fine Pale Crepe up to $96 and $101 respectively. The top-prices were, however, only paid for a few lots.

There was a moderate demand for Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe at an average decline of $5 on the week.

Only one lot of Unsmoked Sheet changed hands in the auction at $65.

Medium and lower Crepes met with a fair competition, but prices were on an average a few points below those of last week. Scrap was not wanted.

The sale was concluded this morning, when prices were on the same level as yesterday afternoon. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet fetching from $96 to $93, and Fine Pale Crepe from $101 to $97. The tendency is steady for Standard grades, but easier for all other qualities.

(Meyer & Measor.)

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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, Dec. 29.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 7⅛d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Steady.

Previous Quotations, London, December 28:—

Spot: 2s. 5⅝d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 7⅛d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Very steady.

London, Dec. 28:—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 5⅝d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 7⅛d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Very steady.

Previous Quotation, London, December 27:—

Spot: 2s. 5⅛d. paid.

April to June: 2s. 7d. value.

Tendency of Market: Steady but quiet.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, Dec. 28.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. .....(Nom.)	110	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	125	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton...	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)....(Nom.)	20	10	0
Munts Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ¼%)..	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash).....	294	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b...	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)...	287	0	0
Silk Price of Blue Elephant.		25	0
Silk Price of Gold Killing....		21	6

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, Dec. 28.—Today's rates prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c.....	£54⅛
Cheques on London at Paris..	Fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York.	G.$4.76⅛
Bar Silver (Spot)	43½d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount.....	4 1/16%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	31.40d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	18.02d.
Cotton; Goodmiddling Americans	23.21d.
Plantation Rubber January to March .....(paid)	2s. 6⅛d.
Hornsbys 8¼ lb. Shirtings...	24s. 0d.
Calverts 10 lb. Shirtings.....	28s. 0d.
Taylors 40s. Yarn	40d.

Price of Common to Low Medium Tea fixed 11 pence to shilling.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kaga Maru	Nov. 21
Kamakura Maru	Dec. 15
For Liverpool	
Hirano Maru	Nov. 11
Kitano Maru	Oct. 14
Tamba Maru	Dec. 29
For New York	
Matoppo	Dec. 1
For San Francisco	
Shinyo Maru	Nov. 2?
Ecuador	Dec. 7
Jutlandia	Dec. 22
Korea Maru	Dec. 22
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	Dec. 29
Manila Maru	Nov. 13
Mexico Maru	Dec. 21
For Seattle	
Grayson	Nov. 1?

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New York Life.....	Life
Railway Passengers.....	Motor Car

(*Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft*)

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Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as complied on December 18, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	13-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-40
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Fruit		
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	6-8
Peaboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	13-16
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	12-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$3.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	„	$1.85

H. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Chinwangtao	Kweilin	6.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin via Chinwangtao			10.30	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
H'kong, S'apore India, C'mbo, and U. Kingdom via Suez			20.30	..		..	..
Hongkong		..	11.30	..		..	..
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.30
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..			
Hankow		..	17.00	..		..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (F. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..		..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	2.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, Jan. 3							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	c15.00	11.30
Japan		..	12.30	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Colombia	18.30	..	..	..	..	1.00
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, Jan. 4.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via Canada		..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Penza	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, Jan. 5							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	..
Monday, Jan. 7.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada U.S.A. and U. Kingdom via U.S.A.		..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Siberia maru	..	..	..	..	a16.00	16.30

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

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"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"
"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"

A LOVE ROMANCE OF THE GREAT SAHARA DESERT

Adapted from the great novel by Robert Hichens.

FEATURING

HELEN WARE ..... THOMAS SANTSCHI

THRILLING—GRIPPING—ENT-RALLING

8 parts. Thousands of horsemen and natives are engaged in this masterly Picture from "THE HOUSE OF SELIG" 8 parts.

Prices $1.50, $1.00 and 70 cts.

Holiday Matinees

NEW YEAR'S DAY

3 p.m. JANUARY 1ST 3 p'm.

"AT BAY"

Gold Rooster Play

FOUR PARTS

WEDNESDAY

3 p.m. JANUARY 2ND 3 p.m.

"THE CRISIS"

Wonderful Romance

TWELVE PARTS

Thursday, Jan. 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th

Another great attraction.

"THE SPOILERS"
"THE SPOILERS"

THE SENSATION OF THE MOVING PICTURE WORLD

Adapted from the novel by Rex Beach

FEATURING

WM. FARNUM, KATHLYN WILLIAMS, THOMAS SANTSCHI, BESSIE EYTON

and Co-stars

A Story that will Draw all Shanghai. The Third of our great New Year attractions and will be as great a success as

"The Crisis" and "The Garden of Allah"

Coming Shortly—Dr. JOHN—

The greatest exponent of mental telepathy touring the World. Professors have studied this human phenomenon—Kings have wondered at his marvellous gift.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING NIGHT AT THE APOLLO.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambng	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondicky	Peking	Tourane
Haiphon	Papoote	
Hankou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Conercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Par Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits (current and fixed deposits accordito arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up capital ....Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branch at Peking, Tientsin, Alexan Cairo (Egypt.) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT

Louvain Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London—Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels—Societe Generale de Belgi
Antwerp—Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, 88 Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir Nal d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of N'ork.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. Straas.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,980,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,871,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
1st Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, or Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antungshsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dairy	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6[illegible]
Undivided Profits...U.S. $1,348,000.00

U.S. $7,348,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankew	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road. $751

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) . Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager
Tel. No. 2359 ——(Sumitomo Bank)
Tel. No. 2360
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中孚銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
E. D. BAR,
Sub-manager.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 700
Yangtsze	$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$122½ B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref ..	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def ...	
"Shell"	112s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 xd B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 124 Ss.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 92 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Angle French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 76
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	89 B.
China Realty (ord) ..	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 182½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 87½ B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 68 B.
Oriental	Tls. 43 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 121½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 16½ B.
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 7.70 B.
Yangtsepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Sulter Tile	Tls. 28
China Sugar	Tls. 90 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.30 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	435
Watson	Tls. 5.60 S.
Weeks	Tls. 14
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ...	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Teh Alang ...	Tls. 2.40
Bute	Tls. 1.15
Chemar United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 16½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 15 B.
Padang	Tls. 12¼ xd.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 3½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekop	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95 B.
Tebong	Tls. 17 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
S'hai Elec and Asb ..	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 78 S.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 187½

S., Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Siccawei Weather Report

30.—Fine and cold weather with northerly winds gradually abating in onr regions, but still very strong in the Siuth. The barometers have again risen on the continent. There are some signs of cyclonic circulatin on the coasts of Pechihli.

31.—Cloudy and relatively milder weather; the barometer is falling; moderate breezes [illegible] N.W.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Messrs. R. Treasheang, and Chetverenko. From Kiukiang:—Mr. G. W. Cockburn, and Miss Neteleg B. Nonsinger.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Hoskell, Messrs. Gould, Hayward, and Whitehead.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rowe, Miss J. Cawpos, Mrs. Encornalas, Miss A. Cawpos, and Mr. R. W. Aeshth.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Major Buckmaster, Messrs. S. H. Mungsfeldt, Bradley, Petru, R. van den Berg, G. Elaret, and Rogers.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow:—Misses E. D. Nash, Paxson, and Davis, Rev. St. Clair, Mr. J. Odell, Master Olsen, and Mrs. Creek.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Carr.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mrs. Shilmovitch, Messrs. F. C. Jackson, C. Wedemeyer, J. Dannenbergson, A. Siding, X. T. Mori, and W. G. Lebedoff. From Tsingtao:—Messrs. K. Zijlstra, K. Onishi, and Hohnke.

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

PARAMOUNT PICTURE PROGRAMME

SHOWING

MARY PICKFORD

IN

"SUCH A LITTLE QUEEN"

SIX PARTS

MATINEE

TODAY and TOMORROW

at 3.15 p.m.

Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME

For Tuesday, 1st and Thursday, 3rd

SHOWING

PEGGY HYLAND

in the powerful Photo-Drama

"SAINTS AND SINNERS"

A paramount picture
IN FIVE PARTS

Matinee on Jan. 1st

No Performance on Jan. 2nd

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Tonight Tonight

Great Special Program
Showing
The Screaming Keystone Comedy in 2 Parts
"A Rascal's Wolfish Way"

"THE GAME OF POKES AND JABBS"
Very amusing Comedy

Episode 9 of the Mystery Serial
"THE PURPLE DOMINO"
Entitled:
"A STRANGE DISCOVERY"

"A FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE"
Being episode 13 of the Superb Railroad Serial

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 5		San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
7	5.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
23	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan	1	4.30* Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	3	3.00 Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	4	5.00 Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	E.V.F.
	5	6.00* Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	9	7.00* Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	10	8.00* Kobe and Osaka U. Moji	Kumano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
	10	6.30* Moji & Kobe	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan	5	6.00* Port Said	Toyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	10	6.00* Londonetc. Liverpool etc.	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
			Misbima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan	1	1.00 Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B.&S.
	1	4.00 Ningpo	Kingsteeh	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
	1	A.M. Foochow	Hasan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	2	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
..	2	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.N.Co
	3	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br	B.&S.
	6	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yuechow	Br.	B.&S.
	6	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
	8	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.&S.
	14	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B.&S.
	2	.. Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am	P.M.S.S.Co.
	17	.. Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan	1	A.M. Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
	1	4.00 Chinwangtao	Kweilin	br.	B.&S.
	1	8.30* Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
	4	6.00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	E.V.F.
	4	5.00 Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
	6	Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
	6	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
	7	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	Jap.	M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan	1	7.00* Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
	1	M.N. Hankow etc	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
	2	M.N. do	Poyang	Br	B.&S.
..	2	M.N. do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
	2	M.N. do	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.Co.
	2	M.N. do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.&Co.
	3	M.N. do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
	3	A.M. do	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
	4	M.N. do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
..	4	M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	4	M.N. do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
	5	M.N. do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	5	M.N. do	Nganking	Br.	B.&S.
	6	M.N. do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
	7	D.L. Wuhu	Singan	Br.	B.&S.
	8	M.N. Hankow etc.	Fatung	Br	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Sails
Dec 30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	ONCW
30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
31	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
31		Kweilin	1073	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
31	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
31	Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	K.Y.K	NYKW
31	Hankow	Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.Co.	NSW
31	Hankow	Suiyang maru	3377	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
31	Japan	Takaosan maru	1498	Jap.	M.S.K.	MSKW
31	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
31	Hankow	Poyang	1896	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
31	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent
Dec 30	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S.M.R.
30	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M.&Co.
30	Swatow and Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B.&S.
30	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B.&S.
30	do	Kiangtoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
31	do	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
31	do	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
31	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
31	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,935 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, January 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain Wm. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Thursday, Jan. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Thursday, Jan. 3 morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Friday, January 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takeshita will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, January 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nganking, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, January 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee M. Capt M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, January 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, January 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hasan, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, January 1, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyoma, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on January 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wweilin Capt. McGarity, will leave on Tuesday, January 1, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on January 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND NONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons, Captain R. Maki, will be despatched on Monday, January 7. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Chinwangtao for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Heinkong will leave Hankow for Shanghai via Foochow today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yechigo Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Leeyt, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

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Agents 71-73 French Bund.

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S.S. VENEZUELA Feb. 2, 1918	S.S. ECUADOR ..... Feb. 9

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S.S. COLUSA .....Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Jan. 30

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For Hongkong

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"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Jan. 4, Jan. 6

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Jan. 4, Jan. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

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For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons,	from Shanghai,	Jan. 7, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons,	from Shanghai,	Jan. 23, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons,	from Shanghai,	Feb. 13, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons,	from Shanghai,	Mar. 13, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Jan. 5
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Jan. 9
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano.	Jan. 12
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida.	Jan. 15
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzukf,	Jan. 19

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 3
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 10

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Jan. 8

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	———	Jan. 10

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Middle of February
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Middle of March

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SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on Europeans lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

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OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
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Large Display Advertisements

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press hsould be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

New Portait By Sargent Pleases John D. Rockefeller

New York, Nov. 25.—"I have painted my last portrait. In future I intend to do nothing but creative work." John Singer Sargent made that declaration in 1914. Yet one of his most recent works, made public recently, is a portrait of John D. Rockefeller.

Mr. Sargent painted this portrait of America's great millionaire last March. It shows a delicately modelled face and introduces Mr. Rockefeller in a dark blue coat with a white waistcoat and white trousers. The artist spent about a month to complete the canvas.

The portrait is in the home of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The family intends to preserve it as an heirloom. Mr. Rockefeller told the artist he was delighted with the likeness.

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276,000,000 Francs More Than Asked For Raised By Third Issue

(Reuter's Agency War Service).

Paris, December 29.—The Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, announced from the Tribune of the Chamber of Deputies today the results of the issue of the Third Loan for national defense. Owing to the delay caused by the centralisation of the numerous operations involved, these results are not yet absolutely completed.

According to the terms of the law of October 26 last the sum asked for from the public had been fixed at 10,000,000 Francs. The effective product of the subscriptions actually in hand, not including the subscriptions from abroad, comes out at 10,276,000,000 Francs, corresponding to 599 Million Francs of income.

It will be remembered that the Loan of 1916 brought in, after deducting subscriptions from abroad, 9,613,000,000 Francs, corresponding to 549,000,000 Francs of income.

It is as yet impossible to affirm positively the number of subscriptions, the respective proportion of fully paid and deferred subscriptions, the amount of deposits effected in debentures and bonds and that in specie. At any rate the sum in currency appears now to be considerable and represents about half the total subscriptions.

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, the Minister of Finance, P. Klotz, said that the French subscriptions to the War Loan already exceeded the total amount invited, besides exceeding the total of the last loan. This manifestation of self-confidence after forty months of war demonstrated the unanimity of France.

He announced that the subscriptions to the loan, up to the present, amounted to £410,000,000, of which half has already been paid. This does not include foreign subscriptions.

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

RELIEF WORK IN ITALY NOW IS SYSTEMATISED

U.S. Red Cross Establishes Administration, Military, And Civil Bureaus

Rome, Nov. 29.—Since the headquarters of the American Red Cross were established here a fortnight ago under Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, the organisation has created three bureaus—administration, military affairs, and civil affairs, respectively. The Adminstrative Department has organised subsidiary departmetal divisions of accounting, purchasing, and transportation of stores and supplies.

Forty-six carloads of assorted material have arrived from France, and other supplies have been purchased elsewhere in Europe. A warehouse has been established, in which have been stored hospital supplies and clothing for men, women, and children. Consignments of condensed milk have been distributed from Genoa and Milan. Representatives of the Red Cross are establishing branch warehouses in Genoa, Florence, Bologna, Naples, Palermo, Milan, and Turin.

Additional hospital supplies are expected from America. The supply department already has despatched carloads of relief materials to the principal Italian centers from the central warehouses.

In the Departmenet of Military Affairs, twenty-three ambulances with experienced drivers from the French front have arrived at Milan from Paris, on their way to the Italian front. Contracts have been concluded for fifty additional ambulances to be delivered during the first fortnight of December. One hundred experienced drivers have been recruited in France to operate these ambulances, the number of which will soon be increased to 200. H. Nelson Gay, in the name of the American Poets' Ambulance Service, has turned over the Red Cross twenty-five ambulances.

After a preliminary examination of the various hospitals in Rome, Florence, and Bologna, a general list of the needs of all the Italian military hospitals was drawn up. Bedding, underwear, and anaesthetics have been brought from France, and contracts have been concluded in Europe for sterilising and disinfecting apparatus, surgical instruments, rubber goods, drugs, and other hospital supplies.

The distribution of supplies to the hospitals has already been begun. A warehouse has been established for the hospital supplies, which will be distributed according to the ascertained local needs.

In the Department of Civil Relief one or more soup kitchens have been organised, respectively, in Rome, Ancona, Ravenna, Genoa, and Milan. Clothing and bedding have been furnished the refugees in the principal Italian towns, and funds for food and clothing also have been supplied. The equipment and maintenance for one year of 150 refugees in Milan have been authorised. A shelter has been constructed at the Genoa station for refugees. The Committee of Civil Aid in Rome has been supplied with 1,000,000 lire ($200,000) for work among the soldiers and the families of refugees.

Representatives investigating local conditions throughout Italy carried with them 300,000 lire for general refugee work.

A committee of three experienced relief workers, consisting of Ernest P. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief; Edward T. Devine, and Paul U. Kellogg, is engaged in preparing a general survey of the relief needs of Italy on which the future relief program will be based. Resident delegates of the Department of Civil Relief are in the principal Italian towns, while efficient local committees have been formed in Rome, Genoa, and Milan. Other such committees are in process of organisation.

NOTICE

As from the 1st day of January, 1918, the business heretofore carried on in Shanghai under the style of E. Pabaney will be carried on by The Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd.

E. PABANEY.
Shanghai, December 24, 1917.
16308

PROF. I. K. SETO
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15328

STEAMER FOR SALE

Nearing completion, Classification A1, D/W 650, Draft loaded 14', Draft in ballast 9', Consumption 200 gallons oil per diem, Speed 5 knots loaded and 6½ light, Fuel tanks for 25 days and lubricating oil tanks 25 days, Length 118', Beam 33', Depth of hold 12' 6", Wash down Pump, Bilge pump in Engine Room aft, Electric light throughout, Power Fire pump, 100 H.P., Fairbanks-Morse Semi-Diesel Engine burning Crude oil, Hoisting Engine for anchors, sails and cargo, Power pump for fire and bilge, Delivery January, 1918. Offers entertained,

Apply to
C. A MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
1A Jinkee Road. Tel. 380.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba M. Jan. 9

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Jan. 3
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M Jan. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 22

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. K'gawa M. Jan. 9

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles		Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2088	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	1228	1980	1080
2345	1112	685		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1908	1700	780
2380	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1830	1638	710
000	1138	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1800	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	280		1060

Local S.	Mail 3. B. s.				Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	1708	1613
725	1140	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin Central	dep.	1655	1600
745	1200	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	1332	1231
1457	1748	—	148	dep.	Tochow	dep.	1048	948
1801	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	809	640
7.	2	—	220		2		2	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	756	1813
1028	2231	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	601	1543
1300	008	—	318	arr.	Yanchowfu	dep.	349	1311
1315	043	—		dep.	Yanchowfu	arr.	339	1256
1538	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	120	1033
1816	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	2358	816
9.	2	—	420		2		2	10.
630	407	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	2339	2007
1138	822	—	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	1943	1443
1206	840	—		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	1940	1428
1657	1138	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	1648	988
1843	1300	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	1500	750

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1430	. .
2200	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1418	000
700	2130	. .	198	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yanchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line						Lincheng-Taochuang Branch Line					
900	1330	2130	4. Yanchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	806	1710	1800	4. Lincheng a.	818	1430	2130
1008	1448	2238	a. Tsinanfu dep.	520	1118	1848	658	1219	1908	a. Taochuang d.	708	1308	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

900 — train runs on Thursday only. 2301 — train runs on Fridays only.

1300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep	..	10.21	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.09	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.08	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG...dep.	9.16	12.52	14.58	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	*19.50	..	..	8.00
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.30	T.P.R.	..	23.00	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18	Sectional Day	..	20.16	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	7 15	..	..	5.06
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	7.20	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19 50		..	10.20	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	20.35	8.35	T.P.R.
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	23.45	11.40	T.P.R.
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	24.40	$ 12.00	T.P.R.
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	11.06	20.27	Sectional Day
PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	7.42	12.56	
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	*11.45	*14.20	15.35
CHINKIANG ..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.58	14.12	16.41	19.08
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..

23.00
1.00
..
8.06
4.11
5.12
7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	4.40	16 2	14.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	4.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.05	15.37	17.37	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	15 07	16 47	18 17	2 .12	KIANGWAN dep	4.21	7.41	10. .6	12.36	14 .1	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	15 15	16 55	8.15	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.15	8.05	10.49	13.00	14.35	16 15	18.15	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jenkeld ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.19	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.13*
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yakah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.20
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.43	....	11.40	15.20	17.05
Yakah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.45
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.39
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jenkeld ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	...	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, January 17 and 18, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1918.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, January 10, 1918.

Shanghai, January 1, 1918.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.
DE RIEUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting-Consul-General for Cuba.
H. WILDEN,
Acting-Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTZON,
Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

16352

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR
NEW YEAR PRESENTS
TWO WEEKS ONLY

	Per cent.
Embroideries	from 20
Laces	„ 25
Silks	„ 10
Pongees	„ 10
Hand-Painted Lanterns.	„ 20

Ready-Made Fine FURS in best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
16167

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

RACES FOR THE NEW YEAR CUPS TODAY.
(In aid of Allied War Funds)

The first saddling-bell will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt.

There will be a Win Pari-Mutuel and Members' Cash Sweeps on both races.

The entire net proceeds will be contributed to the Allies' War Funds.

The public will be admitted to the enclosure free of charge.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
16355

NOTICE

Please note that Mr. S. Eibe is not connected with our firm.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
16336

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 11

LOST

On the 15th day of the 11th moon, in a tram-car, a bag containing three bills of lading, two of the Kailing Mining Adm., Nos. 451 and 411, for 100 tons of coal each, 99 and 74 tons respectively, having been delivered already, and the other of the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., No. 305, for 10 tons of pig iron, 5 tons delivered already.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating or accepting the said bills of lading, as same have been cancelled and declaration of loss has been made to the aforesaid companies.

WOO NING SUN.
胡集生

Shanghai, 31st December, 1917.
16354

CARGO FOR PORT SAID

will be accepted per s.s. "Kenkon Maru No. 8" sailing from Shanghai on or about the 17th January, 1918.

For particulars, please apply to the

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. 167 (Freight Dept.)
16363

"V". MODES

Blouses of every description over one hundred to select from.
Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.
Thick Crepe de Chine lingerie.
Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.
Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 268.

SERVICE PUBLICATIONS $(\frac{187}{188}/3)$

During the year 1918, the hereunder named publications of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration will be published in the following foreign-printed newspapers in China:

A. TIME TABLE (abridged issue): in the Peking Daily News, Peking and Tientsin Times and China Press; and in connection with the Shanghai-Nanking Line Time Table (connections only).

B. OCCASIONAL NOTIFICATIONS (numbered): in the Peking Daily News, Peking and Tientsin Times, China Press and North China Daily News.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 26th December, 1917.
16334

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey ?
= THE WHISKEY =
= OF QUALITY =
Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

FOR SALE

A piece of land measuring a little over 1½ mow, situated West side of Jessfield Park, Brenan Road.

Good opportunity for investors.

Best offer takes it.

Apply to I. T. C.,

c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

16176

Shanghai Gas Co., Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

Owing to the increase in the price of coal, The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., hereby notifies consumers that subsequent to the meter readings taken in December, 1917, the undermentioned prices will be charged for Gas throughout the Foreign and Native Settlements of Shanghai, viz—

Lighting, Cooking and Heating
$2.20 per 1000 cubic feet

Chinese Cookers
$2.10 per 1000 cubic feet

Power and Industrial Purposes
$2.10 per 1000 cubic feet, with discounts.

Alleyway Lamps
$2.00 each per month.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, December 21, 1917.
16275

GIVE YOUR FRIENDS A CARPET FOR A NEW YEAR PRESENT

We invite your inspection of our **First Quality Tientsin Carpets**, made from the finest, fadeless camel wool, procurable only in carpet district of Tientsin. Beautiful designs (foreign or Chinese).

50 cents to $1.00 per sq. foot
A Gift that all will appreciate

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.
You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

NOTICE

After January 1st, 1918, the offices of the undersigned will be located at 6 Kiukiang Road, 3rd Floor. Telephone 4757.

China Investment Company.
13 Nanking Road.
16314

RING UP **3809**
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. T. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"
Meats Vegetables Fruits
(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)
The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE
Large stocks carried by
Griffiths' Stores
Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

PAID
PERFORATORS
"Cancelled"
"Void"
"Paid"
Tel. 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

I. CHIKI & COMPANY
RED HOUSE!!!
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.
Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments.
Just Landed, Kiyomizu Porcelain Toys, Violin, Grande Mandolin, Various Toys, Etc.

THE SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCRIP Certificates Numbers 693A and 694A each for 100 Shares in the name of R. H. Elias, Numbers 728A for 60 Shares and 1155A for 100 Shares in the name of J. R. Elias and Number 1359A for 100 Shares in the name of W. C. D. Turner having been lost, the public are warned against negotiating same, and NOTICE is hereby given that Duplicate Certificates for the said Shares will be issued one month hence and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited.
Shanghai, 14th December, 1917.
16152

AMERICAN CLUB

The Committee of the American Club beg to announce that the Club will be open to members and their friends from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on New Year's Day.

W. A. ADAMS,
Hon. Secretary.
16333

Private Day and Boarding School
31 and 32 Quinsan Road,
Re-opens for the Winter Term at 9 a.m. on Thursday, January 3, 1918. A new class for beginners will be commenced in the Primary Department. Intermediate and Grammar Grades as usual.
MARTHA W. JEWELL,
Principal.
16304

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK
Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
16066

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2486

SMALLPOX

IN view of the prevalence of Smallpox immediate vaccination is advised.

Medical practitioners will be supplied free of charge with the necessary vaccine up to January 15 on application to the Health Office Laboratory.

Free vaccination for Foreigners will be carried out at the following Branch Health Offices:—

42 Woosung Road at 4 p.m. on Tuesdays.

23 Hankow Road (near the Bell Tower) at 3.15 p.m. on Thursdays.

J.1581 East Seward Road at 3.30 p.m. on Mondays.

Free vaccination for Chinese is available at all the Branch Health Offices: particulars as to times and places are posted on electric light poles.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, December 20, 1917.
16265

New Provisions
English and Australian Ham, $1.00 per lb.
American Potatoes and Grapefruit.
Motor Delivery Service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Telephone North 639

KINGMAN & BROS.
DENTAL-SURGEONS
of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery,
Philadelphia, U.S.A.,
Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles
And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
No. 40 Szechuen Road.
13700

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

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APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. 1946.
To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road
Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
'Phone North 1102 15268

TO LET, in a British home, a small attic room, very comfortable, at reasonable terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.
16344 J.5.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COTTON Textile Engineer, many years experience in China, offers his services for supervision in erecting and starting cotton spinning and weaving mills. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.
16114

A COMPETENT and experienced lady steno-typist, with thorough knowledge of office work, seeks position. Speaks French, German, Italian and Russian. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.
16321

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

SITUATION VACANT

THE Shanghai American School is in need of an assistant-housekeeper. Applicants should address Guy C. Stockton, Superintendent, 147 North Szechuen Road.
16329 J.1.

EDUCATIONAL

FRANCAIS! American gentleman desires to take lessons in French two to three times per week at residence on Ave. Joffre. State qualifications and terms when replying to X.Y.Z., care of THE CHINA PRESS.

FRENCH CONVERSATION lessons by French lady for beginners or advanced pupils, in classes of 5 or 6, at $6.00 each for month, for 2 lessons a week, including tea. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.
16337 J.6.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished, near French Park, from January 15th, attractive residence, drawing-room, dining-room, three bedrooms, two baths, tennis. Apply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Experienced children's nurse, preferably British or French Protestant; must be well-recommended; good salary to the right person. Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, from January 1st, No. 50 Bubbling Well Road, 7-roomed house facing Race Course. Also No. 16 Yangtszepoo Road, 5-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office.
16318 J.8.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: One or two furnished rooms with bath, suitable for light housekeeping, in good location. Apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.
16326 J.1.

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES AND GODOWNS at No. 17 Museum Road to let from January 1st. At present occupied by Messrs. Slowe & Co. Apply at No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office.
16318 J.8.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: White enamelled bedroom suite, comprising wardrobe, dressing table, washstand, writing desk, and two chairs. Practically new. $100. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.
16347 J.4.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday and Tuesday, the 31st December, 1917, and 1st January, 1918, on account of New Year Holidays.
16307

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